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16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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FAREWELL TO WILLIAMS

Retired from the Police Force at His Own Request.

RUMORS THAT BYRNES WILL WITHDRAW

The Chief of Police Will Not Discuss Rumors About Himself—Williams's Varied Record as a Policeman.

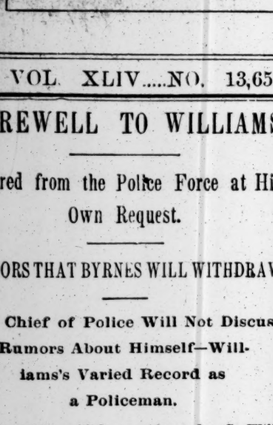
The public will know Alexander S. Williams no longer as a police officer.

The Inspector was retired from the police force yesterday, upon his own application, on a pension of $1,750 a year. He is fifty-six years old, and his salary as a Police Inspector was $3,500 a year.

It was rumored about police headquarters yesterday that Chief Byrnes would be forced to retire, but neither he nor the Commissioners would discuss the rumors.

In announcing Inspector Williams's retirement, President Roosevelt of the Board of Police Commissioners said:

"Inspector Williams has asked for a retirement. The law is mandatory, and his request was unanimously granted by the board. Notice, I say he asked for a retirement, and that the law is mandatory."



Inspector Alexander S. Williams.
Retired from the Police Force at his own Request.

Nothing further was said by any of the Commissioners. When seen later by a reporter, the ex-Inspector refused to talk about the matter. The only thing that he said in connection with his retirement was in reply to a friend to whom he had denied, ten minutes before, that he had applied to be retired. Williams and his friend were laughing at the time. The friend said: said:

"Inspector, you're a slick one."

"I always was," said the Inspector, as he laughed in a thoroughly self-satisfied manner, and passed into his room.

As Inspector Williams's estimate of himself, summed up in the above remark and reply, is that he "always was a slick one," it is not entirely out of place to state that the Inspector committed offenses while on the police force that fortunately for himself the Statute of Limitations prevented the District Attorney from taking cognizance of after the Inspector had told of them before the Lexow committee.

When Williams was before the Lexow committee he was asked why he had not proceeded against the disorderly houses in his pecinct (the Tenderloin) when he was a Captain.

He answered: "I proceeded against some of the eighty-three disorderly houses in my precinct, but I cannot remember what houses or the names of the owners. I made no attempt to close all of them."

Then came these questions and answers:

Q.—Why? A.—Well, they were fashionable.

Q.—Can't you give any better answer than that? A.—No, I can't say anything else about it. They were always there. When they were closed up they would open again.

Q.—Then you, the police officer charged with carrying out the laws, and paid by the people for so doing, say that you left these houses open because it was fashionable? A.—Yes.

Q. (By Chairman Lexow)—Don't you know that that is an extraordinary answer? A.—Well, I haven't any other.

That is part of the record that this "slick" Inspector will take into retirement with him, and for his ability to make it and to prevent the authorities from acting upon misdemeanors known to the public until they were outlawed the city will pay him $1,750 a year so long as he shall live.

Inspector Williams strenuously denied all yesterday morning that he had applied for retirement, although his application was then before the Commissioners.

The Commissioners held their regular open meeting yesterday, and, after having dispatched the routine business, went into executive session and considered Williams's application for retirement.

The matter had undoubtedly been fully considered, for after a few minutes the board called Williams before it and informed him that his request had been granted.

Williams did not remain in the board room over two or three minutes, and within five minutes after his exit the Commissioners opened the doors and made the announcement of his retirement.

Inspector Williams was born in 1839 on the Island of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. He came to New-York when a boy, and learned the trade of ship carpenter. He was afterward in the employ of W. H. Webb & Co., the well-known shipbuilders. When a young man he visited Japan, Mexico, and other countries. He says he is the first white man who laid the keel of a ship in Japan. After his return to the United States he entered the employ of the Government for a time, and engaged in raising a sunken ship off the coast of Key West, Fla.

Williams was appointed to the old Metropolitan police force on Aug. 3, 1866, by Commissioner Bergen. His first assignment was to the Forty-seventh Precinct, Brooklyn. He remained there until 1868, and was then transferred to the Broadway squad in New-York. He was made a Roundsman on July 10, 1871, and on Sept. 23, 1871, he was promoted to a Sergeantcy and placed in charge of the mounted squad, which had just been organized. He was made a Captain on May 31, 1872, and was assigned to duty in the Twenty-first Precinct in East Thirty-fifth Street. Later, he was transferred to the Eighth Precinct, and in 1874 he was sent to the Fourth Precinct. He was placed in charge of the Twenty-ninth Precinct (the Tenderloin) on Sept. 30, 1876. There his energetic action at popular gatherings gained for him the title of "The Clubber."

After about two years' service in the Tenderloin District, Capt. Williams was detailed as Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Department. He was sent back to

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WHEAT PRICES SETTLE BACK

Chicago Houses Get Rid of Large Quantities — Local Operators Develop Fear.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Wheat trading began this morning with a feverish, nervous action, but nothing of a sensational character transpired. Commission houses wired their country customers last night and this morning advising the taking of profits, and a number of these clients responded by ordering the sale of their holdings.

Most of the large commission houses disposed of large quantities, prices settling back under the pressure, but rallying when the offerings became less urgent. Liverpool cables were twopence lower. About noon wheat weakened, and, selling orders coming in freely, the price fell to 77 cents. During the last ten minutes of the session country holders began selling and the price receded to 76⅝ cents. Trading in the last few days has been the heaviest ever known on this Exchange, or any other, in wheat. Schwartz, Dupee & Co. dealt in 14,625,000 bushels of grain yesterday. An ordinary day's business is 2,000,000 bushels.

Yesterday's local whea market developed a fear among operators that buying had been overdone for the present. Irregularity ruled in prices until toward the close of the market, when the downward tendency led to a sharp break. Sales reached 13,325,000 bushels—less than half the volume of the active bullish days.

Last prices were nearly the lowest, July closing at 70¼ cents, September at 79½ cents, and December at 81½ cents per bushel. Declines for the day ran from 2½ cents to 2¾ cents per bushel for active months. Corn lost 1½ cents per bushel on sales of 555,000. Business in cotton was comparatively light, with sales at 208,700 bales and prices unchanged.

A WIFE BEGS TO BE RESCUED

She Gets a Fire Island Life Saver to Mail a Letter Saying Her Husband Holds Her a Prisoner.

BAY SHORE, L. I., May 24.—An appeal has been made to Justice of the Peace Charles W. Vail by Benedict Wells of 5 Charles Street, New-York City, who says that his sister, Mrs. George Lake, is being forcibly detained by her husband at their home near the Chautauqua Assembly Association's grounds, at Point of Woods, on the Great South Beach, opposite here.

In a letter which, after many attempts, Mrs. Lake finally induced one of the members of the Fire Island life-saving crew to mail for her, she states that she is being daily beaten and starved by her husband, who prevents her from escaping, and concludes her letter by saying: "For God's sake, send aid before it is too late. Don't come alone; bring an officer."

The Lakes formerly lived in New-York, and came to Fire Island in 1893, when James E. Jenkins, a brother of the ex-Health Officer of the Port of New-York, commenced his duties as caretaker of the State's property there. Those who have met Mr. Lake say he acts peculiarly.

Justice Vail is unable to act in the matter, as the portion of the beach where the Lakes live is owned by the town of Brook Haven. The officials of the latter town will be notified.

INDIANA STANDS FOR SOUND MONEY

Secretary Sheerin of the National Democratic Committee Says the Free Silver Craze Is Dying Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24.—S. P. Sheerin, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, announces in an interview that he is for gold money.

"I feel that Indiana will come around all right on the currency question," said he. "I mean by that, that I believe the State will stand for 'honest money,' for I am an 'honest money' Democrat. I take no stock in this agitation for the free coinage of silver. I believe the craze will soon have run its course. I have a great deal of faith in the people. I believe they usually come around to the right thing. It is fortunate for the Democrats of Indiana that we do not have an election in this State this year. The party, I believe, will get right on the money question by next year."

DEMOCRATS SUCCESSFUL IN VIRGINIA

Populists Make No Headway in County and Town Elections.

RICHMOND, Va., May 24.—The Democrats sustained no significant losses in the county and town elections which occurred in Virginia yesterday. Owing to the fact that the new Walton Australian ballot law was in force in this contest, the returns were slow in being canvassed. In many, if not most, of the counties the result was not known until this morning. In the few cases where the Populists attempted fusion with Republicans, the combination came to naught. This was only done in a few of the large negro counties.

Yesterday's contest is only a signal gun for the legislative fight in this State this Fall. The Legislature this Winter does not elect Senator Daniel's successor. But one-half of the Senators elected this year will participate in choosing him at the succeeding session. In yesterday's elections there were no party issues, except in a few counties.

Dinner of the Morse Club.

The Morse Club had its first annual dinner at Jaeger's last night. A picture of Prof. Morse hung back of the guest's table, and underneath were the words first sent over a telegraph wire, "What hath God wrought!"

President Milan R. Hults of Bridgeport, Conn., presided. At his right sat Edward Lind Morse of Lakewood, N. J., youngest son of Prof. Morse.

Among the prominent telegraph men present were Thomas F. Clark, A. B. Chandler, Charles A. Tinker, George G. Ward, W. H. Baker, and E. C. Platt.

Mrs. Victoria Matchen Kills Herself.

CLINTON, Ky., May 24.—Victoria Matchen, widow of United States Senator Willis B. Matchen, committed suicide today by shooting a bullet through her head with a pistol at the home of her sister, in this city. The body was found by her mother. Her mind had become deranged on account of bad health for some time. Her husband served one term as the appointee of Gov. Leslie.

McKinley Indorsed for President.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 24.—At the Republican Convention of the Eleventh Senatorial District resolutions were adopted declaring for McKinley for President, Foraker for United States Senator, and Kelfer for Governor.

Fulton Gordon Escapes Punishment.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—After examining several witnesses this morning, the Grand Jury reported at noon, refusing to indict Fulton Gordon for killing his wife and Brown. He was discharged from custody.

M. V. Freund Held in $5,000 Bail.

Maurice V. Freund, the real estate broker who is charged with perjury by the Manhattan Elevated Railway officials, was held yesterday, by Recorder Goff, in $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Benjamin Harrison Honored.

NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—The German Press Club, at its regular meeting this afternoon, elected as an honorary member Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States.

Gov. Morton Goes to Ellerslie.

ALBANY, May 24.—Gov. Morton left for Ellerslie this afternoon, where he will remain over Sunday.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts have taken gold medals against all brands.—Adv.

SOLOMON H. MANN DEAD

David F. Hannigan, His Murderer, Held Without Bail.

CHEERED GOING FROM PRISON TO COURT

Women Blocked the Street to See the Sister's Avenger—Insanity Will Be the Prisoner's Plea for Defense.

Solomon H. Mann, who was shot in the head on Thursday night in front of No. 7 West Forty-second Street, by David F. Hannigan, died at the Flower Surgical Hospital at 8:35 last evening.

He did not regain consciousness after the shooting, which was done by Hannigan out of revenge for the death of his sister, Loretta Hannigan, formerly a typewriter in Mann's place of business, 431 Fifth Avenue.

Hannigan was held without bail yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court, and was confined in the prison under the court in East Fifty-seventh Street. This morning he will be transferred to the Tombs. An extraordinary feature of his transfer from the station to the police court was the cheering with which he was greeted on the way by persons collected on Third Avenue and in East Fifty-seventh Street.

It is now known positively that Mann was with a woman when shot by Plumber Hannigan on Thursday night. The information was first obtained yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times from a person connected with the Hotel Bristol, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Confirmation of the fact was afterward secured from Hannigan. It was also learned that Central Office detectives had gotten the same information, from what source was not disclosed, but probably from Hannigan himself.

The detectives are searching for the woman. They are said to be working on the theory that Hannigan's first shot was fired not at Mann, but at the woman, and that he knew the woman, had shadowed her for some time, and believed her in some way to be responsible for Mann's treatment of Loretta Hannigan.

Although the name of Mann's mysterious female companion has not been learned a description of her was yesterday furnished by the person above named connected with the Hotel Bristol. According to this gentleman the woman was slender and of medium height. She wore a black dress, a black silk cape, and a black hat, trimmed with green velvet. She was of fair complexion, with blue eyes. The same young woman is said to have been seen frequently in Mann's company.

Owing to the strict regulations of the prison under the Yorkville Police Court, in East Fifty-seventh Street, where Hannigan is confined, reporters were not allowed to see him or hold any conversation with him.

A question relating to the woman was sent in to Hannigan last night by one of those connected with the prison. In response Hannigan sent out the reply that when he went up to Mann on Thursday night there was a woman walking at his side. At the first shot, Hannigan said, she jumped, and ran away without making any outcry. Hannigan said he did not know the woman and had never seen her before. He denied having fired at her.

A good-looking, rather tall young woman, with blonde hair, called at the Flower Hospital in a cab yesterday to see Mann. When told that she could not see him she cried. She gave her address as 116 East Twenty-eighth Street, and said her name was Mrs. Hughes. A woman of this name was mentioned as a friend of Mann at the time the latter was arrested for complicity in the death of Loretta Hannigan.

Hannigan was as cool yesterday morning as he had been the night before, after his arrest. He grew somewhat excited after being taken to the station, in East Fifty-first Street, and paced his cell for hours, smoking in all a dozen cigars. Finally he quieted down, and went to sleep.

Hannigan left the station house at 9 o'clock for the police court, handcuffed to Ward Detectives Palmer and Lang. There was a crowd in front of the station, and there was shouting and some cheering as Hannigan appeared. The majority of those in the throng were women, and they were plainly in sympathy with the prisoner. They flocked after him as he was marched up Third Avenue.

Hannigan's father and brother were standing on the Court House steps, waiting for him. The elder Hannigan threw his arms around his son's neck and kissed him. A crowd of a thousand persons, mostly women, were surging around the detectives. They drove the people back, and hurried their prisoner into court.

In court, while standing before the bar, Hannigan asked his father about his mother's condition.

"She is pretty nearly broken down," said the father.

"My wife and baby, how are they?"

"The wife is almost sick."

Policeman Kearns made out the complaint against the prisoner, charging him with assault with intent to kill. When Justice Ryan had read the complaint, and the certificate as to Mann's precarious condition, he said:

"In the face of the certificate, there is nothing for me to do except to hold the prisoner without bail to await the result of his victim's injuries. This I shall now do."

Hannigan was then locked up in a cell in the basement of the building. He would make no statement for publication.

It was given out by the defense that the plea in Hannigan's behalf would be insanity. Hannigan, it was said, had been neglecting his business ever since his sister's death, had taken to drinking heavily, had become morose, and of late had been in the habit of walking back and forth in front of his home at all hours of the night, muttering to himself.

Ex-Judge Flammer said no jury in the world would convict Hannigan of the murder of Mann.

In the afternoon Mrs. Hannigan called on her husband in the East Fifty-seventh Street prison. She was accompanied by Hannigan's sister and his brother. There was an affecting meeting between husband and wife.

Mann lingered, unconscious, throughout the day at the Flower Surgical Hospital, Eastern Boulevard and East Sixty-third Street. Soon after he was taken to the hospital Thursday night an attempt was made to find the bullet in his head, but it failed.

There was a consultation in the afternoon of physicians and surgeons at the hospital, attended by Dr. J. A. Irwin and Dr. Gerstner of Mount Sinai Hospital. Dr. Gerstner announced that the case was hopeless. The wounded man, he said, would die within a few hours.

Mann's father remained with him all Thursday night at the hospital. Worn out with grief, he went home at 9 o'clock in the morning.

By a singular coincidence, the name of David F. Hannigan was among the names drawn in the panel of 200 jurors selected yesterday who will be called to submit to examination as to their fitness to serve on the trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin.

The autopsy disclosed the fact that, after the bullet had penetrated Mann's skull, just above the right eye, it took a direct course through the skull. On striking the back of the skull, it rebounded one inch to the right, making altogether two passages.

The body will be taken charge of by an undertaker as soon as a permit for its removal is granted by the Coroner to-day.

COREA'S REFORM A HOPELESS TASK

Count Inouye's Policy Abandoned and Japan's Confidant Secretly Communicating with Russian Minister.

LONDON, May 24.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Kobe, Japan, stating that matters in Corea look serious.

Changes in the Ministry are constant. Prince Pak, who had been a refugee in Japan for ten years, and who was the last hope of the Japanese, has now abandoned the policy of Count Inouye, the Japanese Minister at Seoul, and is intriguing with the Queen and secretly communicating with the Russian Minister.

It is reported that Count Inouye believes that the reform of the country is hopeless. It is expected that he will shortly return to Japan.

THE GAS MAIN EXPLODED

A Tailor Injured and Four Workmen Temporarily Disabled—Hundreds of Dollars Worth of Glass Shattered.

A new main of the East River Gas Company which had just been laid along Columbus Avenue exploded in front of 705 Columbus Avenue last evening.

The workmen were testing the new pipe, and it is thought that there was a sandhole in one of the lengths, through which the flame from a piece of lighted tow wound around the pipe was communicated to the interior.

Pieces of the pipe were blown high in the air and fell on the tracks of the elevated road. Pieces were also thrown on the roof of the five-story flat in front of where the explosion occurred.

A fraction of a second after the first explosion there was a secondary explosion about thirty feet further along the main. This was less severe.

The escaping gas took fire, and a large column of smoke and flame shot upward.

A tailor at work in his shop got his head badly cut, and four men were partially suffocated while trying to stop the leak.

The buildings in front of the explosion had hundreds of dollars' worth of glass broken in the front and in some of the back windows.

The four men who were overcome by gas while trying to stop the leak were:

James Kalling of 237 East Eightieth Street; Thomas Jackson of 227 East Eightieth Street, Michael Conroy of 225 East Sixty-fifth Street, and Thomas Platt of Ravenswood, L. I. All were resuscitated.

Louis Simon of 302 East Fifty-fifth Street, the foreman in charge of the work, was arrested. Later, John B. Shattuck, the engineer in charge, who lives at 22 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was also arrested.

Both men were admitted to bail last night, John C. Tomlinson of 312 West Eighty-eighth Street going on their bond.

WAGES INCREASED AND MORE PROMISED

If Business Continues to Improve Workmen Will Get More Money.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 24.—The management of the large Ohio Steel Company's plant advanced the wages of all employes, over 1,000, 10 per cent. to-day. This action was voluntary on the part of the company. With the laborers the advance dates back to May 13, 1895. With skilled workmen it will begin June 1. The news was received with rejoicing. The company states that in the near future, if business keeps increasing and prosperity returns, another increase will be granted.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Ky., May 24.—Cabl advices have just been received from London reporting that everything has been arranged satisfactorily in the deals pending between the Middlesborough Town Company and the Watts Steel and Iron Syndicate, and that the Watts furnaces will go into blast about the middle of July.

The Watts syndicate, which is an English concern, invested about $2,500,000 in extensive furnaces and steel plant at Middlesborough, which was completed just about the time of the Baring failure. The depression in iron and the financial troubles in England, delayed the final starting up of this great plant, and it has remained idle since first built, three years ago. This plant includes two large furnaces, with a capacity of four hundred tons of pig iron a day, and a steel plant with a capacity of seven hundred tons a day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The Thomas Iron Company, one of the representative manufacturers of high grade pig iron in the West, with large furnaces at Alburtis, Lehigh County, has advanced the price of pig iron 50 cents per ton. This action on the part of the company is likely to be followed by other manufacturers of pig iron, and an advance in the prices of manufactured iron is looked for.

New Consul at Zanzibar.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President to-day appointed R. Dorsey Mohun of the District of Columbia to be United States Consul at Zanzibar. Mr. Mohun is the present incumbent of the office of Commercial Agent at Boma, Congo Free State, which will cease to exist July 1. He is now home on leave, and has been engaged in writing articles descriptive of his experiences as chief of artillery in the expedition sent out by the Congo authorities to suppress the Arab slave trade.

May Have Settled the Suit.

BOSTON, May 24.—It is rumored that the famous suit of Mrs. Van Houten of Spokane, Washington, against Asa P. Morse, the Cambridge Bank President, for breach of promise of marriage has been settled out of court by the payment by the defendant of $20,000. After a trial of three days the jury awarded a verdict of $40,000, but it was set aside. A second suit was begun, which is the one now supposed to have been settled.

Civil Service Commissioner Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—John M. Harlow of St. Louis, the newly appointed Civil Service Commissioner, arrived in Washington last night. To-day he called at the rooms of the Commissioner and consulted with Commissioner Proctor and Chief Examiner Webster. Later in the day he was sworn in by Secretary Doyle and entered upon his new duties.

Hartford Bridge Bill Signed.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 24.—Gov. Coffin signed the Hartford Bridge bill this afternoon. It repeals the law of 1893, under which the bridge became State property, and legislates Bridge Commissioners Fowler of this city and Roberts of East Hartford out of office.

CRESCENTS, 1 AND 4—$75.00.
Try them and buy them at Bowman's B'way and 53d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

FOR UNION OF DEMOCRATS

Watchword at the Banquet of the Democratic Editorial Association.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S GOOD ADVICE

Unmistakable Position on Currency and the Demand for Honest Money.

MR. HILL'S SILVER VIEWS FALL FLAT

Addresses by Controller Eckels, Ex-Gov. Flower, Ex-Secretary Fairchild, and Controller Fitch.

In the banquet at Delmonico's last night, the meeting of the Democratic editors of the State of New-York in this city reached a pleasant social climax. They were all there and there was a good representation of the Democratic press of New-York City. Democratic sentiments and unquestioned Democratic positions, as stated by the orators of the evening, were warmly applauded. There were some notable incidents, however, which must be regarded as significant.

In the first place, the secretary of the function read Mr. Cleveland's letter in such a fashion that, while its sentiments were warmly applauded, the diners, not being accustomed, perhaps, to the Delmonico habit, failed to get on their feet and swing their napkins while giving three cheers. Possibly on account of this circumstance, possibly for other reasons, when the Hon. William L. Brown introduced Senator Hill as the first speaker of the banquet, the applause seemed to be rather patchy and individual. These contretemps were apparently rather the fault of the management than of the spirit of the diners, for, certainly Senator Hill was applauded heartily enough when he pitched into the Legislature for its shortcomings, and whenever he stated with his usual emphasis, unquestioned Democratic doctrine. The applause was notably unanimous and heartfelt when, toward the conclusion of his speech, he declared that the policy of the Democratic Party in the State of New-York should be to open the doors wide for the admission of every able and active Democrat to a share in party management.

It must be recorded, however, that the conspicuous incident of the dinner was the flat failure of the financial part of Senator Hill's address. It did not seem to meet the sentiments of his auditors. Once, when he expressed an opinion which seemed to embody the views of the bimetallists, there was applause from two of the diners. The rest sat silent. Again, when he uttered a similar sentiment, there was a solitary handclap, while elsewhere about the tables the guests exchanged glances and shook their heads. When Controller Eckels was introduced there was hearty and sustained applause all over the room.

Democratic Utterances Applauded.

In respect to all Democratic utterances, the applause was hearty. Excellent feeling prevailed and the temper and tone of the affair were notable.

It was the first time since the last disastrous election that the representatives of all elements in the great Democratic army of the State had gathered together to rally again to the support of their party. Once more the Democratic ship of war was cleared for action. The gunners were all in their places, and a good, rattling broadside was fired into the Republican fleet. It was at once a summons to conflict and a notification to the Democracy's rank and file that the party was in the field again—an unterrified, militant Democracy.

The Democratic editors builded well. The banquet at Delmonico's terminated their convention in glory. There were proclamations of Democratic harmony; there were demands and calls for it. There were also evidences of it. The fact that Senator David B. Hill and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, who sat almost together, at the guest table—Controller Fitch being the only one between them—talked and laughed frequently together during the evening, did not fail to attract attention from the politicians. A sight like that has not been seen in this State, so far as these two men are concerned, in years.

It was a most representative Democratic gathering. All possible shades of State and local Democracy were represented. Ex-Mayor Gilroy, Senator Cantor, and United States Marshal McCarthy were good representatives of Tammany, just as ex-Secretary Fairchild represented the New-York State Democracy, and Herman Ridder the German-American Reform Union. Otto Kempner was there, representing his own Democracy, and there were one or more Democratic members of the Committee of Seventy. From various sections of the State there were Cleveland men and Hill men, so called. The National Democracy was represented by Controller Eckels, Ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Postmaster Dayton, Collector Kilbreth, Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, Controller Fitch, Cord Meyer, John Boyd Thacher, and Congressman Sulzer were all there, fairly representing the various types of Democracy.

Demand for Sound Money.

Much material for the next campaign was outlined by some of the speakers. Whatever politicians may wish, the Democracy of this State is out for sound money, and nothing else will satisfy it.

After Controller Eckels's excellent speech came the speeches of ex-Secretary Fairchild, ex-Gov. Flower, and Controller Ashbel P. Hatch. The auditors applauded the sound democratic talk of these gentlemen, and they were received with marked attention.

The visiting editors regarded the entertainment afforded last night and at other times during the convention an excellent example of the hearty hospitality of this city, and much of the success of the gathering must be credited to the untiring efforts of State Assessor John A. Mason for the last four weeks.

The big banquet hall of Delmonico's never looked prettier than it did last night. The only decorations were the American flag and the flag of the State of New-York. The tables were lavishly decked with roses, and presented a pretty sight. The menu card was ornate, and on its outside cover bore a likeness of Thomas Jefferson, enfolded in the flags of the United States and the State of New-York, underneath which was the inscription:

"The press is the best instrument for enlightening the mind of man."

The souvenirs were big blue pencils, on which were engraved the words, "New-York Democratic State Editors' Association."

Those at the Banquet.

Those present who sat at the speakers' table were:

Cord Meyer,
Albert R. Kessinger,
John Boyd Thacher,
District Attorney J. R. Fellows,
Collector J. T. Kilbreth,
Ex-Secretary C. S. Fairchild,
Controller A. P. Fitch,
Senator David B. Hill,
Stephen H. Parker,
Controller J. H. Eckels,
Postmaster C. W. Dayton,
Ex-Gov. R. P. Flower,
Ex-Mayor T. F. Gilroy,
Col. William L. Brown,
Major J. W. Hinkley,
Senator J. A. Cantor,
William F. Sheehan,

At the other tables were:

Charles B. Wood,
O. W. Cutler,
W. R. Thompson,
H. Holland,
W. H. Nearpass,
E. P. Howe,
M. H. Northrup,
E. P. Bailey,
E. G. Riggs,
S. S. Pratt,
G. H. Loadwick,
George F. O'Neil,
Paul Nichols,
W. B. Sheppard,
Lyman H. Taft,
Ambrose Lee,
Charles D. Horton,
T. I. Hardin,
F. M. Chapman,
S. S. Pomroy,
Daniel J. Frisbie,
Henry Stowell,
L. B. Green,
James H. Smith,
F. T. Tripp,
J. W. Spaight,
Luke McHenry,
Albert C. Lux,
John F. Tucker,
J. W. F. Ruttenber,
W. C. Peebles,
T. S. Williams,
W. McM. Speer,
Francis A. Willard,
M. P. Williams,
Hans S. Beattie,
John D. Crimmins,
Thomas F. Ryan,
John R. McLean,
August Belmont,
Theodore W. Meyer,
Daniel P. Hays,
Vernon M. Davis,
C. L. Sulzberger,
J. H. McCarthy,
Jacob Ruppert,
Andrew J. White,
Charles H. Truax,
Jordan L. Mott,
F. J. Swift,
E. P. Steers,
A. Rasines,
I. A. Hopper,
William Moores,
E. J. Dunphy,
D. D. L. Shepard,
John A. Sullivan,
J. W. T. Mason,
Arthur A. McLean,
John A. Mason,
Andrew C. Fields,
Otto Kempner,
Isidor Straus,
William T. Newell,
Ferdinand Levy,
Fred P. Earle,
Samuel J. Foley,
William Sulzer,
John J. Ryan,
Joseph J. O'Donohue,
Edward Grosse,
George Bartholomew,
Herman Ridder,
John A. McCall,
Andrew McLean,
Charles R. Miller,
George F. Spinney,
Norman E. Mack,
John B. Judson,
Judge Annabel,
Elliot Danforth,
Charles P. McClelland,
C. R. De Freest,
Clinton Beckwith,
H. P. Witherstine,
Maurice J. Power,
John C. McGuire,
Francis S. Scott,
C. C. Baldwin,
Walter H. Bunn,
Robert L. Luce,
Robert Van Wyck,
Edward F. O'Dwyer,
S. D. Freshman,
J. Linsey Gordon,
L. M. Wood,
A. J. Champion,
F. J. Hoyt,
Charles A. Earle,
A. P. French,
R. M. Baker,
William Van Camp,
F. G. Hartwell,
C. H. Hill,
Irving P. McCoy,
F. R. Place,
John H. Farrell,
C. H. Buck,
W. H. Greenhow,
A. E. Hoyt,
J. Huntington,
M. P. Morris,
Clifford Champion,
James Gibson, Jr.,
Thomas J. Blain,
R. H. Shankland,
P. J. Willson,
E. P. Hulette,
J. W. O'Brien,
P. F. King,
C. F. R. Coe,
Robert Humphrey,
John B. Howe,
F. C. Brown,
E. S. Underhill,
Charles E. Remick,
George M. Shull,
Charles W. Clare,
A. C. Kessinger,
Robert Stewart,
George I. Davidson,
James A. Briggs,
Perry Belmont,
John Fox,
Robert B. Roosevelt,
De Lancey Nicoll,
Thomas E. Benedict,
C. W. Ridgway,
Henry Bacon,
George W. Adams,
John McAnerney,
N. A. Rogers,
James S. Coleman,
John R. Voorhis,
Ernest Staples,
James Oliver,
David B. Gilbert,
James W. Boyle,
Edward Bell,
D. J. Griffin,
S. J. O'Sullivan,
E. R. Holden,
G. P. Holden,
J. G. P. Holden,
G. L. Thompson,
J. W. Searing,
George F. Darrow,
H. G. Bishop,
N. G. Foshay,
G. F. Bixby,
Thomas J. Dowling,
Charles R. Skinner,
James Wallace,
S. E. Smith,
J. T. Lane,
G. F. Ketchum,
E. A. S. Marsh,
A. A. Marlette,
L. W. Kingman,
S. B. Champion,
Frank P. Demarest,
Charles F. White,
N. D. Olmstead,
Thomas Pendell,
G. L. Mulford,
A. H. Hilton,
Fred Feigl,
C. F. Hoyt,
M. A. Bowen,
O. S. Wadleigh,
C. W. Davis,
James A. Jones,
A. L. Childs,
Harry Hall,
M. C. Reynolds,
J. A. Zickler,
E. D. Scribner,
M. F. Collins,
Franklin Fisher.

With the arrival of coffee and cigars, President Stephen H. Parker of the Democratic Editorial Association announced that the guests would now, having satisfied the inner man, receive a little mental pabulum. They had heard so much from other editors that he would not make a speech, but would vacate his chair to Col. William L. Brown, who would act as toastmaster.

Col. Brown briefly acknowledged the courtesy, and Secretary Mason then read letters from distinguished Democrats.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

His Sound Advice on the Money Question Sent to the Editors.

The letter from President Cleviand was as follows:

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, May 20, 1895.

"John A. Mason, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

"My Dear Sir: I regret that my official duties oblige me to decline the courteous invitation I have received to attend the annual banquet of the Democratic Editorial Association on the 24th inst.

"This reunion of Democratic editors will, I am sure, be an enjoyable occasion to all who participate; but I shall be much disappointed if the fellowship and interchange of sentiment it will afford do not stimulate the zeal and effort of the fraternity there assembled, in behalf of the Democratic cause and Democratic principles.

"Our party is so much a party of principle, and its proper action and usefulness are so dependent upon a constant adherence to its doctrines and traditions, that no tendency in our ranks to follow the misleading light of a temporary popular misapprehension should go unchallenged. Our victories have all been won when we have closely followed the banner of Democratic principle. We have always been punished by defeat when, losing sight of our banner, we have yielded to the blandishments of un-Democratic expediency.

"There is a temptation now vexing the people in different sections of the country which assumes the disguise of Democratic Party principle, inasmuch as it presents a scheme which is claimed to be a remedy for agricultural depression, and such other hardships as afflict our fellow citizens. Thus, because we are the friends of the people and profess devotion to their interests, the help of the members of our party is invoked in support of a plan to revolutionize the monetary condition of the country, and embark upon an experiment which is discredited by all reason and experience, which invites trouble and disaster in every avenue of labor and enterprise, and which must prove destructive to our national prestige and character.

"When a campaign is actively on foot to force the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver by the Government at a ratio which will add to our circulation unrestrained millions of so-called dollars, intrinsically worth but half the amount they purport to represent, with no provision or resource to make good this deficiency in value, and when it is claimed that such a proposition has any relation to the principles of Democracy, it is time for all who may in the least degree influence Democratic thought to realize their responsibility.

"Our party is the party of the people, not because it is wafted hither and thither by every sudden wave of popular excitement and misconception, but because, while it tests every proposition by the doctrines which underlie its organization, it insists that all interests should be defended in the administration of the Government, without especial favor or discrimination.

"Our party is the party of the people because, in its care for the welfare of all our countrymen, it resists dangerous schemes born of discontent, advocated by appeals to sectional or class prejudices, and reinforced by the insidious aid of private selfishness and cupidity.

"Above all, our party is the party of the people when it recognizes the fact that sound and absolutely safe money is the life-blood of our country's strength and prosperity, and when it teaches that none of our fellow-citizens, rich or poor, great or humble, can escape the consequences of a degeneration of our currency.

"Democratic care and conservatism dictate that if there exists inconvenience and hardship, resulting from the congestion or imperfect distribution of our circulating medium, a remedy should be applied which will avoid the disaster that must follow in the train of silver monometallism.

"What I have written has not been prompted by any fear that the Democracy of the State of New-York will ever be an accomplice in such an injury to their country as would be entailed by the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver; nor do I believe they will ever be so heedless of party interests as to support such a movement. I have referred to this subject in the belief that nothing more important can engage the attention of the American people or the national Democracy, and in the conviction that the voice of the Democrats of New-York, through its press, should constantly be heard in every State.

Yours very truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Edward M. Shepard's Letter.

In his letter to the editors Edward M. Shepard wrote:

172 Congress Street,
Brooklyn, May 20, 1895.

John A. Mason, Esq., Chairman:

My Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the cordial invitation which I have received from your committee to attend the annual dinner of the Democratic Editorial Association of the State of New-York, to be held on next Friday evening. It will be impossible for me to attend the dinner. Long before you were kind enough to advise me that it was proposed to hold the dinner, and that an invitation would be sent me, I had promised to attend on the same evening a dinner to be given by Democrats in Brooklyn in honor of the memory of Silas Wright. The 24th inst. is, as you will recall, the anniversary of the birthday of that famous Governor of New-York and great Democrat.

If I were able to be present in New-York that evening, I should in many ways enjoy meeting the Democratic editors, upon whose services good and patriotic politics and Democratic success must in very great measure depend. I should the more enjoy attending the meeting because your invitation to me to speak was an invitation to speak with perfect frankness, whatever might be in my mind on the political situation.

I thoroughly believe in the mission of the Democratic Party as a political and even partisan organization, for the reason that I believe in the truth and practical efficacy of the principles upon which it is based—principles which were never better stated or exemplified than in the public utterances and career of Gov. Wright. I believe that the Democratic Party, if it adhere resolutely and with a sincerity both unquestionable and practical to its own principles, must again in the future command public confidence, as when, so adhering, it has commanded public confidence in the past. It is not for us to shut our eyes to the plain truth that on more than one occasion the disaster which has overtaken the Democratic Party (and in my opinion a disaster to the Democratic Party is a disaster to the country at large) has arisen from the fact at the time that its practical work when it enjoyed power has not fitted its principles. Success cannot come to our party by reason merely of failures or wrong-doing on the part of our political adversaries. The weakness or demerits of the other side are an unworthy reliance, and are very apt to be a frail reliance, for political success.

If the Democratic Party in this State will now put beyond doubt its steadfast allegiance, both theoretically and practically, to the causes of tariff reform and sound currency, and will, by the organization of the party, compel the people of the State to thoroughly believe that when the party shall again enjoy power in this State it will be true to that allegiance, then I have no doubt that political victory will be achieved. Harmony on any other basis would in my opinion be futile. Harmony upon that basis would succeed because it would be genuinely to the public interest that it should succeed. Very truly yours,
EDWARD W. SHEPARD.

St. Clair McKelway's Letter.

St. Clair McKelway, in his letter, wrote as follows:

Mr. John A. Mason, Chairman of Committee:

Dear Sir: I thank you for the invitation to preside at the banquet on Friday night, but cannot attend, as I have been long booked for an occasion in my own town on the same evening. When I told you this you insisted that I should at least write a letter to the occasion which you have in charge. I sincerely fear you will not relish what it is in me to write, but I must be true to myself, while desiring to be offensive to none.

The object we all have in view is harmony in the party, not unity in the organization. There was never more unity in the organization than during the last two years, when the indestructibility of Democracy was shown by the very fact that it survived at all. That same unity in that same organization could continue among the

Democrats whose only desire is that the party may be made and kept the preferred public instrument for the best attainable public good.
Sincerely yours, ST. CLAIR McKELWAY.
Brooklyn, May 23, 1896.

Frederic R. Coudert's Greeting.

Frederic R. Coudert wrote a letter in which he stated that he regretted that a prior engagement would not allow him to joint in doing honor to the leaders of the Democratic press.

"They, and they alone," said Mr. Coudert, "can, by enlightening public opinion and bringing together the discordant elements of our party, regain for it the confidence of our people. Above all, let them impress Democrats with the truth of the teaching, familiar to every boy who attends Sunday school, that a house divided against itself cannot stand. They will thereby render inestimable service to the party and the State. Fortunately, it may be added, that if the Democracy's own friends occasionally attack and wound it, we may reasonably expect that our natural enemies will undo the mischief. They have made an excellent beginning, and we may feel much encouragement in the prospect before us. The experience of the last few months must have taught people something, otherwise we should have some new school masters."

Postmaster General Wilson.

Postmaster General William L. Wilson wrote deploring his unavoidable absence, and said:

"I regret this exceedingly, as I know of no occasion likely to be presented to me that I had rather avail myself of, and no gathering that I should enjoy more pleasure in attending than the one you propose."

Col. William L. Brown's Address.

Col. William L. Brown then made an eloquent speech of some length, in which he reviewed the history of the Democratic Party, and spoke of the glorious future before it, and in graceful language proposed the toast of "Democracy," coupling with it the name of Senator David B. Hill, whom he introduced to respond to the toast.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

He Answers to the Toast "Democracy"—His View on Silver.

Senator Hill, responding to the toast, said:

It seems almost inappropriate that I should be asked to elucidate the principles of Democracy in the presence of a company of journalists whose lifework has been devoted to their exposition. Whatever I know concerning my subject I freely acknowledge that I have learned at your feet. The lessons which you have taught me so many years have constituted the bulwark of my faith and illumined my whole political pathway. When the clouds have lowered as well as when the skies were bright, in adversity as well as in victory, the Democratic press has vindicated our creed with steadfastness and courage, sometimes with little or no encouragement, without the expectation of reward except the consciousness of duty performed and the gratification of aiding to the triumph of right principles.

It is impossible to overestimate the influence of the press in shaping the policies of a free Government like ours. It is indeed the prominent, the conspicuous, the controlling feature in American politics to-day, largely overshadowing all other instrumentalities. It has to some extent superseded the political orator, because it speaks constantly, while he talks only occasionally. It overmatches our public schools because they take long vacations. It outrivals the pulpit because it preaches week days as well as Sundays, observing no holidays, and taking no European trips. It diminishes the influence of our courts because it anticipates their decisions frequently and accurately. It towers above Congresses and Legislatures because it is not hampered by official responsibility, and with its freedom guaranteed under our Constitution it can freely recommend, criticise, and condemn with fearlessness, courage and independence, with no veto power to intimidate or revise its actions, except the force of an enlightened public opinion, which is always supreme.

Influence of the Press.

Presidents and Governors are not beyond the reach of its shafts, and it enters alike the palaces of the rich and the cottages of the poor. It is the terror of wrongdoers, the defender of liberty, and the champion of popular rights. Better than large armies and powerful navies is the strong support of an honest, able, and incorruptible press in any struggle which may come with foreign foes or for the preservation of our free institutions. If our quarrel be just, if our cause be based upon the principles of the people, we make it better and stronger and irresistible, and then we can truthfully say, as the elder Adams said of the struggle of the Colonies, "We shall not fail. The cause will raise up armies; the cause will create navies."

De Tocqueville, the ablest and fairest foreign writer who ever criticised our republican institutions, in his famous work on "Democracy in America," written after he had personally visited this country, truthfully said: "The influence of the press in America is immense. It is the power which impels the circulation of political life through all the districts of that vast territory. Its eye is constantly open to detect the secret springs of political designs and to summon the leaders of all parties to the bar of public opinion. It rallies the interests of the community round certain principles, and it draws up the creed which factions adopt, for it affords a means of intercourse between parties which hear and which address each other without ever having been in immediate contact. When a great number of the organs of the press adopt the same line of conduct their influence becomes irresistible, and public opinion, when it is perpetually assailed from the same point, eventually yields to the attack. In the United States each separate journal exercises but little authority, but the power of the periodical press is only second to that of the people."

He can add nothing to what has thus been so appropriately and tersely expressed.

The Meaning of Democracy.

Democracy in its broadest sense means the people—the body politic—the source of popular government. In a stricter sense it means a constitutional representative government—a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people, but is indirectly exercised through a system of representation and delegated authority periodically renewed. In a partisan sense it means the principles and policy of the political organization which is devoted to the maintenance of popular government in its purity and simplicity, and which for nearly a century has borne the name of the Democratic Party.

Of honorable lineage, that party traces its paternity to the fathers of the Republic, and especially to Jefferson, who founded it—he who had declared the doctrines of equal political rights in the Declaration of Independence, and had framed the statute guaranteeing religious freedom in Virginia, who enunciated the true principles of Democracy in his first inaugural address, which have continued the tenets of its political faith from the early days to the present hour. They are based upon the fundamental idea that the great mass of the American people are honest and are capable of self-government; they rest upon the theory of equal political rights, of equality in law, of equality in privilege, and of equality in opportunity. They demand a simple and frugal administration of public affairs, a rigid insistence upon the reserved rights of the States, economy, freedom from entangling alliances with foreign countries, the raising of revenues for the National and State Governments in strict accordance with the compromises of the Constitution, the coinage and issuing of money by the Government and by no other authority, and the imposition of all taxes for public purposes only.

These principles antagonize the toleration of a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution; they reject the plea of necessity for a splendid, consolidated government with vast schemes for internal improvements and magnificent plans of national embellishment and speculation; they protest against the raising of revenue vastly disproportioned to the wants of the Government and forbid class legislation of every character.

There has been little variation in these cardinal principles since they were first promulgated, for they seem to be essential to good government at all times and to be applicable to all periods of our history.

Holland in his most excellent volume on the life of Van Buren, published as early as 1835, thus epitomizes the Democratic creed as it was then understood: "A perfect equality of political rights; the sovereignty of the State Governments; a strict construction of the Constitution; no privileges to particular sections of the country or to particular classes of the community; no monopolies, trading companies, or corrupt Governmental banks; frequent rotation, strict responsibility, and small salaries in office; moderate legislation; a revenue meeting the wants of the people and no more; simplicity in the laws and the least possible restraint upon the mind, person, energy, and industry of every man, consistent with the rights of his fellow-man."

No better presentation of the articles of our faith could now be made, although sixty years have since elapsed.

Respecting the Silver Question.

The question that is now creating the most burning issue in our national politics is the silver question, and of that I wish to say a few words.

If the resolutions adopted by the delegates to the National Conventions held by each of the two great parties in 1892 and the resolutions adopted by those same parties represented in the several State Conventions of 1894 are an indication, it is plain that the voters of the country generally prefer the bimetallic system of coinage that prevailed in the United States before 1873.

In 1892 there was not much difference in that regard between the resolutions of the two greater parties. The Republicans use the word "bimetallism," and hence the Republican State platforms of 1894 use that word more frequently than do the Democratic, but both refer to free bimetallic coinage. Nearly all that refer to a ratio mention 16. Few if any of the Democratic State platforms refer expressly to international co-operation, but a half-dozen Republican platforms do, as in Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, New-York, North Carolina, Oregon, and North Dakota. Several conventions exclude silver monometallism and gold monometallism, as in Iowa, Missouri, and North Carolina.

One or two Democratic conventions insist—as, for example, South Carolina—on immediately opening our mints to both without awaiting European consent. Nearly every one—Democratic and Republican—demands parity in purchasing and debt-paying power of the coined dollars. If any divergence between the resolutions is to be discerned, it is in the more positive tone and temper of some of the Western conventions in respect to absolute parity and equivalence of the dollars.

I do not see how any fair-minded European, reading those resolutions, no matter by which State or party convention adopted, can infer that our voters intend to coin fifty-cent silver dollars or to make a half dollar to be a dollar in paying debts. I do not think that a majority of either party in any State advocate coinage laws which the advocates believe will produce a silver dollar of less value in fact than the gold dollar. Those who urge an immediate opening of our mints to silver on a ratio of 16 to 1 really fancy, so far as the majority are concerned, that the United States can, alone and unaided, do as much for silver as now bimetallic France did from 1803 to 1873.

I think that impossible—at least under present conditions—and so probably do you, but their faith in the power of our country may be more intense than is ours. I do believe, and so probably do you, that the concerted laws of the principal Goverlments of the world combined can, on a ratio of 15½, determine and maintain that relative value everywhere of coined or uncoined silver and gold. Upon that belief I shall act till it is overthrown by facts.

As a Democrat, I feel compelled thus to act by the declaration at Chicago in 1892, by the repeated declarations of the New-York Democracy, and as a Senator, by three existing laws enacted by Congress declaring a principle and policy.

The first is the unrepealed part of the Bland-Allison enactment of 1878, requiring the President to invite the "Governments of countries composing the Latin union (so called) and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing fixity of relative value between those metals." That is bimetallism pure and simple.

Pledged to Bimetallism.

Again in the Sherman enactment of 1890 it was declared: "That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law."

There is bimetallism a second time! It was a solemn declaration and pledge by law that the holder of the notes could have for them either gold or silver dollars, as he preferred. The Treasury was compelled to redeem that. If not, why mention an "established policy," a "parity," and a "ratio?" As the Sherman bill was originally, the debtor had the "discretion," but the "established policy" clause transferred the "discretion" to the creditor.

The statute of 1893 repealing the Sherman law declared: "And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts." That statute was passed by a Democratic Congress, and approved by a Democratic President.

I promoted the introduction of that amendment, substantially reproducing the Chicago Democratic platform of 1892. It pledges me, Congress, and the country to bimetallism. It faithful thereto. I think the South and West intend to be.

I am not in the counsels of the gold monometallists, but if I were, I should suggest that they are prejudicing the cause of sure international currency at this moment by nagging over immaterial incidents—as, for example, whether under the coinage law of 1792 the silver dollar was the unit of value. The question is immaterial, since now under the law of 1873 a gold dollar is "the unit of value." The present silver dollar, although a full legal-tender dollar, has not been declared "a unit of value." It is not of much consequence, and it is useless to nag our silver people therewith. And why nag over now what ratio an international conference can and will adopt? It may be 15½. It may be 16. There may be no conference and no agreement. Such petulant cavilling by gold monometallists of the silver cause will make concord and action in the end more difficult, even if not impossible. Every speech I have made and every vote I have given on the silver question has been made and given to the one end of securing, if possible, international bimetalism. I have discussed and debated a good deal in Washington with "silver men" (so called) who are Senators and have found those of them who belong to one or the other of the two great parties, patriotic, straightforward and candid. I deem some of them wrong in theory, policy, and tactics, but it seems to me trifling with language to describe them, as so many gold monometallists do, as dishonest in purpose or as advocating legislation which they know will enable and intend shall enable their countrymen to pay a dollar debt with 50 cents or 75 cents or anything less in value than a gold dollar. The assumption and contention of no many silver men are vitiated, as I think, by the promise that the United States can alone under present conditions put and keep silver and gold at a commercial worldwide parity on a ratio of 16, just as it was vitiated in like manner by affirmations of gold monometallists that all the powers of the world combined cannot, if they will, achieve that parity on that ratio.

Republican Legislators at Albany.

I am certain you have seen in the daily newspapers the elaborate and concerted endeavors of leading Republican legislators at Albany to explain Republican doings in that city and in this. Those endeavors are immensely edifying. The Hamlets of the play do not appear. Gov. Morton, Speaker Fish, Mayor Strong, and Mr. Platt are absent, silent, and dumb. No adequate explanation or vindication of a 50 per cent. increase in State expenditure is produced. There is no confession that for the tenement house legislation in this city so much vaunted the work was begun and prepared by Gov. Flower and his commission. No mention is made of the fact that, despite the desperate partisan efforts and vast pecuniary expenditures therefor not an item of proof has been shown of fraud, peculation, or neglect in any executive office in Albany or this city exclusively under Democratic control. What bank or trust company could have better endured the test?

The State and City of New-York, our politics, and public morals would have been better to-day had the Republican Party stood on its own feet last November. Look at the outcome of the liaison. Two palpably conflicting statute plans of police reform for this one city and a bedlam of plans for the several cities of the State leading up to the pitiable personalities on the floor of the Senate between Senators Lexow and Coggeshall, wherein each call the other a highwayman, a cheat, a sneak, and thereby no police reorganization law enacted. Has New-York ever before witnessed such conduct? The chief thing to be done has not been done. A brand new Police Commission has been created virtually under a law requiring two to be Democrats and two to be Republicans. Are they? There were pending at Albany two police reorganization bills, one the Platt-Lexow bill and one the reform, coalition, Committee-of-Ten bill. The new Police Commissioners unanimously turn their backs on the Committee-of-Ten bill and publish a resolution saying: "The Board of Police deeply regrets the failure of the Legislature to pass the Police Reorganization bill introduced by Senator Lexow."

It is needless for me to suggest that no Legislature which ever convened at Albany has so completely earned the contempt of good citizens as the one which has just adjourned. Everybody so understands it. The public sentiment upon that point is substantially unanimous. It was a body which was consistent only in its inconsistency. Its legislation proceeded upon no fixed or definite principles of action, enacting one kind of laws for Republican cities and another kind for Democratic cities, but enacting a still different kind when the local authorities were Republicans not belonging, however, to the same faction which controlled the Legislature.

Disgrace of the Lawmakers.

Its chief motives and purposes were individual and partisan aggrandizement, corruptly passing bad measures and corruptly defeating good ones, while "strike" measures were never more numerous; ostentatiously abolishing certain offices held by Democrats and then immediately recreating them under other names with Republican appointees and increased salaries, vainly imagining that thereby they have fooled the people, arbitrarily legislating out of office Democrats by the wholesale before the expiration of their terms of office, without specific charges or any opportunity to be heard, in violation of the spirit of true civil service reform, and in pursuance of a concerted and organized raid for "spoils" in the interest of party or faction; abusing the power of investigation by conducting it in secret, with no opportunity on the part of suspected officials to be present or to be heard, either personally or by counsel, thus violating every elementary principle of decency and fairness, as witnessed in the recent so-called "investigation" of the prisons of the State, in which the minority was even deprived of the privilege of presenting a report; seeking to make ex parte investigations a political weapon in which to attack or blackmail their political opponents for the purposes of partisan and individual capital; authorizing permanent sessions during a whole year and affording active but impecunious Republican lawyers an opportunity to draw enormous counsel fees from the public treasury; authorizing the expenditure of $100,000 to investigate Democratic New-York, but refusing to expend a single dollar to continue an investigation of Republican Syracuse demanded by the best citizens of that city; making appropriations for every conceivable purpose with a reckless and lavish hand, so that, while the tax rate for the year 1891, when we had a Democratic Assembly and Governor, was only 1.38 mills, and in 1892 and 1893, during the existence of Democratic Legislatures and a Democratic Governor, was only about 2 mills, this year the tax rate under full Republican rule leaps up to 3.24 mills, notwithstanding the unanimous declaration in the Republican platform last Fall that there would be a diminished tax rate this year.

In addition to this disgraceful, extravagant, and unenviable record I affirm that no Legislature of the last ten years has passed such a mass of unnecessary, ill-conceived, and pernicious special legislation as the present one. The floodgates have been pushed wide open, the safeguards established by general laws have been cast aside, and the rule which has been so satisfactorily established heretofore that no special laws should be passed where general laws are adequate or can reasonably be provided has been unwisely ignored, and the result is shown in an unprecedented accumulation of legal rubbish unworthy of a great State.

These are not political measures to which I refer, but local bills, special bills, multiplied bills on the same subject, affecting particular cases, claim bills, escheat bills, bills dividing towns, although Boards of Supervisors have ample power; trifling village charter amendments, bills changing the names of corporations, special appropriation bills, and hundreds of others too numerous to specify.

The bar of the State will appreciate my criticism when it comes to examine the session laws. There seemed to be no fear of executive restraint or interposition, and it was a common saying around the Legislature this year that "everything goes," and with the exception of only two bills which were vetoed, everything went—on the statute book.

In the interest of orderly legislation, in the interest of good government, in the interest of the courts, whose burdens will be increased, this slipshod method of procedure is greatly to be regretted.

Republican Promises Unredeemed.

They promised to pass a more satisfactory excise law to supersede the present reasonable statute enacted in 1892; they promised to improve the civil service law; they promised to guarantee "home rule" to cities, but you will search the statutes in vain to discover any of these enactments.

They changed the present system of election ballots, to the improvement of which no one is opposed, but an obvious, palpable device, that their new law is declared by leading newspapers and by those who have given the subject much study a scheme and device to render corruption more easy, and, besides, there seems to be some question whether it does not operate to disfranchise voting does not violate the organic law of the State.

I trust the law may prove satisfactory, but I am suspicious of the source whence it comes.

They promised legislation to aid the solution of the problem of better municipal government, but they have only made matters worse by their inconsistent, bi-partisan, and partisan measures of doubtful constitutionality with which nobody is satisfied.

The consideration of this legislative record which I have thus briefly scanned leads to the suggestion that it is the duty of the Democracy in the coming Fall campaign to contrast Legislature its ablest, best, and purest men. The time is ripe for a change, and we should improve our opportunity.

On the Question of Reform.

We are not here to-night to contemn or condemn Government reform. If we were, we would not be Democrats. The Democratic Party, Democratic editors, Democratic statesmen, Democratic workers, have no reason to be such unless as real reformers they hate in government the thing that is evil. Jackson and Tilden were at different times during the last three-quarters of the present century typical Democratic reformers. Their endeavors were in the interest of the masses. The classes can and do protect themselves. The reign of the classes was ended and ruled by millionaire nobles. I do not complain of that. I only wish that party would work its reforms on itself and the classes, and not endeavor to make the natural constituent membership of that party is such that when it attempts to reach down to the masses of the Democratic voters it begins to play the demagogue. The creed of Democracy is expressed by it name.

When Tilden and O'Conor began reform in this city some twenty years ago, we had an example of reform, consisting in a change of policies and laws in the interest of all the people, and not of a class or a party. That should be the Democratic ideal now. The Democratic national platform of 1876 embodied it. What this great city needs is a reformed plan of municipal improvements, and then reformed expenditure and administration, and not mere indiscriminate party removals on the present plan.

Reform cannot be accomplished by reckless expenditure of more money and heavier taxes, as it has been attempted by the recent Legislature and the city Street Cleaning Bureau under the broom of Col. Waring of Newport, R. I., and his French maid of all work. Real Democratic municipal reform can come only of silent, unremitting toil by the wisest of men co-operating here and at Albany. The work of the Committees of Seventy and Ten has just been in vain, because it met with no adequate response here and at Albany. There was in England some 600 years ago a Parliament called the Parliamentum Insanum.

The recent Legislature should be called "the mad Legislature," and ignorant as well. I always distrust reform the beginning of which by the elected or appointed officers consists in overtures, apostrophes, and appeals through the newspapers to the pay and gallery. Your gentleman or reformer by trying so much publicity to his kittenish and callow doings. It is to be hoped the rather fresh young men who have recently undertaken to reform the police force of this city will have a thought of that and of the fate of that well-meaning but rather gushing and very expensive reformer from Rhode Island who has endeavored to teach New-York Democrats a thing or two.

What He Says Was Genuine Reform.

Genuine reform has been illustrated in the faithful, economical, and honest Democratic administrations of the State Government from 1883 to 1895, during which period the State debt was paid off; taxes were reduced to the lowest possible rate; the falls of Niagara were purchased by the State and paid for; a State park in the Adirondacks was instituted; death by hanging was abolished, and a humane system of capital punishment was substituted in its place; numerous armories, arsenals, and hospitals were economically constructed and paid for; the National Guard was strengthened and improved; a system of canal enlargement was commenced and carried to a successful completion without specially burdening the taxpayers; additional holidays were provided for the people, including Labor Day and the Saturday half holiday; a system of arbitration for labor disputes was established; the criminal law was improved, and the statutes of the State were largely revised; crime was promptly punished; the public peace was preserved with a firm hand; provision was made for the preservation of the forests of the State; child labor was regulated and restricted; numerous valuable general laws were enacted; special legislation was restricted; a reasonable and just excise law was given the people which even a Republican Legislature dared not disturb, and scores of other important measures were enacted, improvements made, and reforms inaugurated, and during all this period of twelve years, not a dollar of the public moneys of the State was stolen, squandered, or misappropriated; every trust was executed with scrupulous fidelity, and the people enjoyed an era of good government, administered without "fuss or feathers," the beating of drums, or loud proclamations of official virtue. That was Democratic reform, not Republican, bipartisan, or non-partisan reform.

In justice I ought also to say that despite misrepresentation and calumnies the financial credit of this city never stood higher than under its recent Democratic Mayors, and no city in the Union possesses to-day a better, more able, more conscientious Controller than that excellent Democrat, Ashbel P. Fitch. Even Mayor Strong now concedes that Mr. Fitch understands the finances of the city better than he does.

The Political Outlook.

It is evident to every keen observer that, while recently the prospects for Democratic success in the near future have not been flattering, and our party, not alone in New-York, but in nearly every State, has encountered serious reverses from general causes unnecessary here to be discussed, and from the effects of which it has not fully recovered, yet at this time an improvement in the political atmosphere and barometer warrants returning and increasing confidence. I dislike to make predictions, but prefer simply to say that I am hopeful.

I am sure that with a firm adherence to right principles, without further entanglements with Populistic or Socialistic schemes, which have no proper place in the Democratic creed; with unity of action, with tact and conciliation in party leadership, with unceasing vigilance and aggressiveness in policy toward the common enemy, and with no lowering of our high standards anywhere, we shall at least deserve success, and that is half the victory.

In view of the recent legislative record it ought to be a task to redeem the next Legislature, but I beg to remind you that the new Constitution, with its unfair and unjust apportionment has doubled our difficulty. It is apportioned not mean with population, but arranged according to party. It discriminates against the populous portions of the State, and we may fairly believe would never have been adopted had its iniquity been fully comprehended by the voters. It is the outrage upon right which we are committed, and the first effort in that direction should be made this year in a proposition for an amendment of the apportionment article of the Constitution.

Must Have Harmony to Win.

To secure any victory, State or National, there must be harmonious action, full consultation with representative men, an absence of recriminations, and an earnest purpose to win.

If New-York can be carried by the Democracy this Fall, it can be carried in 1896, and with it the country and the Presidency. Another defeat here forebodes national disaster. The stake is worthy of our highest and best and noblest efforts. No personal considerations, no petty jealousies, no factional intrigues, should be permitted to interfere with the accomplishment of a result upon which may possibly depend the future destinies of our party and the country.

I plead to-night for party unity, for party zeal, for party fealty, for party pride, and for party success. Let there be no divisions over immaterial things.

Let the doors of regular organizations be opened wide enough to admit every loyal and deserving Democrat to our party councils. If corrupt men band together to control party action, let good men unite to thwart them, and there can be no fear of the result.

The bar of the State will appreciate my criticism when it comes to examine the session laws. There seemed to be no fear of executive restraint or interposition, and it was a common saying around the Legislature this year that "everything goes," and with the exception of only two bills which were vetoed, everything went—on the statute book.

In the interest of orderly legislation, in the interest of good government, in the interest of the courts, whose burdens will be increased, this slipshod method of procedure is greatly to be regretted.

Republican Promises Unredeemed.

They promised to pass a more satisfactory excise law to supersede the present reasonable statute enacted in 1892; they promised to improve the civil service law; they promised to guarantee "home rule" to cities, but you will search the statutes in vain to discover any of these enactments.

They changed the present system of election ballots, to the improvement of which no one is opposed, but an obvious, palpable device, that their new law is declared by leading newspapers and by those who have given the subject much study a scheme and device to render corruption more easy, and, besides, there seems to be some question whether it does not operate to disfranchise voting does not violate the organic law of the State.

I trust the law may prove satisfactory, but I am suspicious of the source whence it comes.

They promised legislation to aid the solution of the problem of better municipal government, but they have only made matters worse by their inconsistent, bi-partisan, and partisan measures of doubtful constitutionality with which nobody is satisfied.

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Weak and Weary

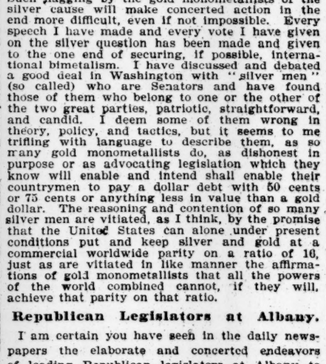
In early Summer the warm weather is especially weakening and enervating, and that tired feeling prevails everywhere. The great benefit which people at this season derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength, but Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood, thus building up in a perfectly natural way all the weakened parts and rousing to healthy action those important organs, the kidneys and liver.

Look out for the condition of your health at this season. See that your blood is pure and that that tired feeling is immediately overcome by the use of that great blood medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was weak and run down by stomach trouble and loss of appetite. My blood was also in bad condition. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using two bottles I was restored to perfect health." J. S. LUTHER, Amsterdam, New-York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies and Enriches the Blood
and Makes the Weak Strong.



Nothing to complain of—the woman who uses Pearline. Nothing to complain of in the washing and cleaning line, anyway. And certainly the proprietors of Pearline can't complain. If you only knew how many women, every day, are making up their minds that the old, wearing, tearing, tiresome way of washing doesn't pay!

It's growing bigger than ever—the success of Pearline; though it has to fight not only against all kinds of poor imitations, but against a sort of superstition that anything which can save so much labor must be harmful in some way.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 480 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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has been in the past and is now a Democratic boast that class legislation has no place in a Democratic political creed, but is something repugnant to it and subversive of the essential principles of a Government founded upon the doctrine of equal rights and privileges to all and special privileges to none. In the same breath with which Democrats have lauded this Democratic virtue they have condemned the opposition as a party organized for the purpose of enriching the few at the expense of the many, and at no time have these declarations been so frequently and so emphatically made as during the years when the tariff question was under discussion. The gravest indictment Democrats presented against the protectionists was that they were aiding and abetting class legislation in maintaining protective tariff laws upon the statute book. Both in and out of Congress was this charge repeated, and yet, in the face of Democratic protestation that protective tariff laws are in violation of the spirit and genius of a republican form of Government, and thoroughly undemocratic, the attempt is now being made to place the Democracy in the position of advocating, for the politics there is in it, legislation that is as distinctively class legislation as the most extreme measure ever conceived by the warmest adherent of protection.

Silver-Producing Class the Agitators.

I do not overstate when I say that the present agitation of the free coinage of silver is due, in the first instance, to the silver-producing class, who, complaining that their mining interests are languishing, claim it to be the duty of the Government to revive them by affording a market for all the silver bullion that they can deposit at the mints, and to make them more profitable by coining for them, free of charge, all such bullion into dollars containing less than one dollar's worth of metal, endowed with full legal-tender properties. An attempt is made to disown any such claim by pleading that silver is wrongfully discriminated against, that the amount of our circulating medium is too small per capita, and that the country is in financial distress by reason thereof, though the circulation per capita is greater now than at any time in the country's history, and the only other attempts made since 1878 of 423,127,089 silver dollars, but under this pretext is to be found the real reason, and that the promotion of the silver interests by legislative enactment.

If there be doubt as to the truth of this charge, let an examination be made as to those who, in the first instance, originated the movement to have silver again made a standard money in our monetary system, and it will be found that from the day in 1877 that Senator Jones of Nevada made his famous financial report until the present moment, the power behind this agitation of silver legislation has been the silver-producing class, who by no means have confined their efforts to them in their onslaught upon the Government, for such is not the case, but these men have been the inspiration of the movement, and, through their persistency, have at last succeeded in making their demands a factor in party politics.

At no time have these silver advocates discussed this question on its merits or in the light of its history. Their argument has been that the whole of the agitation have been of the most specious and their oratory of the most pyrotechnic kind. Their "hue and cry" has enlisted the demagogue upon the floor of Congress and upon the stump. Nowhere has it received the indorsement of either the student of finance or the man of extended business affairs. But back of the demagogue, seeking the suffrages of the voter for personal ends, stands the mine owner, anxiously awaiting the opening of the gates of the statute of the United States, he will be enabled to have far less than 100 cents' worth of his product stamped by his Government as of the legal value of 100 cents. Enact such legislation, and the mine owner alone will profit by it. The debtor may possibly scale his debts, but it will be at the expense of his honor; the farmer will gain nothing by a depreciated currency; the laborer's wage in such money will not make him richer, nor give him more of the comforts of life, while the patriotic American will be compelled to see his Government's circulating medium patterned after that of the Mongolian.

Profit for the Silver Kings.

History relates that in the early days of England the Kings, through right of might, enriched themselves by clipping the coin of the realm, but if a subject dared to do as much he was hung in midair until life was extinct. The right of profiting through dishonesty was the King's prerogative, and he was unwilling to share it with any of his subjects. The method in this country will be reversed if this free coinage of silver measure ever becomes a law. To the silver kings of America, under the sanction of the law, will be given the sole right to clip the coin of the Republic, that they alone may be enriched. If legislation which would promote in such a way but a single industry or class of our citizens is not class legislation, what is legislation which protects the manufacturer of steel and of tin plate is not class legislation, and to be consistent, the Democrat who advocates this proposed silver legislation must cease his protestations that he believes in a tariff for revenue.

If the attitude of these silver advocates is right, the position of the Farmers' Alliance people, who ask that the Government establish Government storehouses to receive their produce and advance money thereon, is likewise right, and should be added in securing such legislation. If the demand of this silver class that the Government gain for them through means of law an artificial price and a profit on their product is right, then that silver is not invoking the extreme of paternalism in government, then the demand of the Socialist and the Nationalist is not. Democrats, even though party success should follow their efforts, cannot afford to concede that it is either the part or lot of the Government to join any body of men, whether few or many in numbers, in promoting a purely commercial enterprise. It is wrong in theory, and would be disastrous in practice. It would mean the infliction of a wrong upon a great number of our citizens; it would bring dishonor upon the Nation's credit.

Objectionable on the ground of being class legislation, it is equally objectionable on the ground that it is legislation that will, if ever enacted, set at naught the Democratic principle that such legislation should conform to and aid the natural and fixed laws of commerce and trade, rather than conflict with them in their natural operations. The inevitable effect of such legislation as this must be to disturb and injure our commercial relations at home and abroad; at home by recklessly inflating the currency to a fictitious value; abroad, by destroying our credit, because in the monetary circles of the great commercial nations of the world, silver is a depreciated money. It is not to the point to say that it is unjustly discriminated against. The incontrovertible fact is, whether right or wrong, it holds only a secondary place in the transactions of those who have the commerce of the world within their keeping. If a dollar of the standard is to be established, there must be invoked in behalf of our monetary system by those who would accomplish this thing, the Chinese Wall which these silver Democratic tariff reformers have rejected as a means to our trade and the principle of that American system which they have scouted as impracticable, must be now accepted by them as the cardinal tenet of their financial faith.

A Dollar Not Worth a Dollar.

There is one more objection I desire to state and I am done. This proposed silver legislation designs to give us a dollar which, as a matter of fact, is not worth a dollar. Upon the very face of it, it is a cheat, and the Government ought not to be, from the standpoint of either sound law or good morals, a party to a fraud. It is in violation of the rights of every creditor, and an encouragement to wrongdoing in every debtor. Such money would be as it ought, a reproach to the American people. If there be any Democrat advocating such a currency, and at the same time cherishing as his political idol Thomas Jefferson, let him read over and over upon these words, translated by Jefferson from a French manuscript and sent to John Adams, with his hearty indorsement:

"It is to be desired that coins had never borne other names than those of their weight, and that the arbitrary denominations called moneys of account, as pounds, shillings, pence, and so forth, had never been used. But when these denominations are admitted and employed in transactions, to diminish the quantity of the metal to which they answer, by an alteration of the real coins, it is to steal, and it is a theft which injures even him who commits it."

In contradistinction to this Jeffersonian Democracy is the Democracy that would, for party advantage, urge and aid such free coinage legislation as that which is now being advocated, and to which I have alluded. It is legislation that ought not to receive the indorsement or aid of the Democratic Party or of any State of the Nation. It is un-Democratic in every feature of it, and, when it is suggested by Democrats that it shall receive Democratic support, Democrats who believe in Democratic principles ought to enter a solemn protest against it.

It cannot win now or ever through the agency of the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party is so constituted that to bring forth results it must stand for something that is sound in principle and correct in practice. It has never accomplished anything when it coquetted with heresies which receive neither recognition nor sanction at the hands of its greatest leaders. It will hold to itself the respect and the confidence of the American people as long as it best represent economy in public expenditures, efficiency in public service, honesty in party professions, determination to maintain unimpeached the financial integrity of the country, a system of taxation which does not permit one unjustly to take from one other, and a monetary system in which each and every dollar is of the full value which it purports to carry by reason of its own intrinsic worth, and not because of the Government's fiat placed upon it. It will cease to command that respect and confidence when it abandons either one or all of these great principles, essential to the well-being of this great Republic.

EX-SECRETARY FAIRCHILD.

His Response to the Toast Respecting Party Principles.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild responded to the toast, "Party Principles." He said:

The pleasure of meeting you is made keen by a certain satisfaction that one cannot help feeling when he has the rare opportunity of talking—lecturing, if you will—to those whose daily business it is to lecture all the rest of mankind, and especially that portion of it that happens to differ from them now and then, a position, I must envy, often held by some of us who sit at this hospitable board to-night. On this we surely will agree, however much we may possibly disagree otherwise.

Your committee complimented me by suggesting that I was fitted to talk about "Our Currencies," but I wished a little more latitude than that subject alone would have given me, and therefore accepted the second suggestion and the one that frames your toast list—"Party Principles"—which I beg the further privilege of amending by adding, "and Party Principle."

Like most other men, I inherited my party relations, but when I had passed beyond the callow stage wherein the chief political interest was in beating the other side, it gradually came to my comprehension that there were reasons for my inheritance, firmly based upon the dignity and integrity of manhood, and sustained by the everliving verities. Then politics ceased to be only a game in which success or failure was marked by the chance results of elections, and instead there came a faith which no success has satisfied probably that no defeat will wholly quench or destroy.

For Democracy we may fairly claim that principles are its possessions, sometimes, alas! not understood, and sometimes neglected by the party, but yet always there and always the reason for party existence, and the cause of party survival through the strange and often, in appearance, destructive vicissitudes of a century, and herein Democracy differs from all other parties that have been known in the country. They have had temporary causes for existence, but to them no principles have belonged (I would not say it in an offensive sense, but only as a statement of a historical fact.) They have had at times many virtues, ability, integrity, patriotism in high degree, but never principles, which were the abiding reason for their existence; hence they come and go and cease to be. Other parties, because they have no underlying principles, can resort to expedients for temporary success without demoralization or degradation. Expediency is their political principle.

Democracy and Its Principles.

Not so with Democracy; with it expediency is nearly always immorality, for it generally involves more or

monious. Our party organization must be broad and tolerant enough to be thoroughly and honestly representative. We have no spoils of office to create dissensions over. There is no excuse for factional fights within the party. It is time we ceased being Democrats of one stripe or of another stripe—we should be satisfied with being simply Democrats. We should have open, well-advertised and honest primaries and conventions, and we should abide by the fair decisions of those bodies. That is the only safe rule—the will of the majority must prevail. No party can long succeed which is torn by dissension or in which control is obtained by trick or unfairness.

Our effort should be to build up, not to tear down, our party organization. Only by organization can the best results be attained, but the organization, whether local or State, should be composed of broad-minded, intelligent, and honest Democrats. It should attract to party management the best men. The only proscription should be against bad men. We want no dishonest Democrats in our ranks. We must fight corruption and dishonesty everywhere, and to fight those evils successfully requires honest warriors.

I believe the Democratic Party has a great opportunity and I want to see that opportunity seized. I want to see our party broad and catholic, true and determined in its advocacy of good government. I want to be proud to belong to it and to have a voice in building it up. In this task the Democratic press must take the lead. Democratic editors sometimes have been as guilty of factionalism within the party as have the politicians, but this is a good time to turn over a new leaf. Let us arouse ourselves from that nightmare which has so long paralyzed the party—the spectre of Cleveland Democrats or Hill Democrats—and join forces for a successful campaign of genuine Democracy. By harmonizing our differences, broadening and strengthening our organization, and committing our party irrevocably to honesty and right we shall surely win.

CONTROLLER ASHBEL P. FITCH.

What He Said in Response to the Toast "The City of New-York."

Controller Fitch answered to the toast, "The City of New-York" He said:

It seems to those of us who, in the name of the City of New-York, welcome you to-night, that this is the most appropriate place in the world for you to meet. It was in our ancient city, 161 years ago, that the first fight was made on American soil for the freedom of the press. When John Peter Zenger, the editor of The New-York Weekly Journal, was led out from the prison, where the Governor had confined him after ordering his paper to be burned by the common hangman, to face a New-York jury, he had with him on trial all that makes your profession now what it is to you and to us.

We received the right to welcome you here when that jury brought in its verdict of not guilty, when the crowded courtroom and the streets around it rang with applause over the acquittal, and when the Corporation of the City of New-York voted to the eloquent advocate who spoke for Zenger the freedom of the city in a gold box, "for the remarkable service done to the inhabitants of this city and colony by his defense of the rights of mankind and the liberty of the press."

From that early day to this our city has been the chosen home of the men of your profession and the men of letters whose names adorn our literature. The roll of the men who wrote in the newspapers of the City of New-York—Noah Webster, William L. Stone, William Cullen Bryant, James Rodman Drake, Fitz Green Halleck, Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, Poe and Paulding, Morris and Willis, Bayard Taylor and George William Curtis—is one of which our city is prouder than of all her wealth and all her commerce. If all else that New-York has done for the State and the Nation was to be forgotten to-morrow, she would be remembered always as the place where these men lived and did their work for us and for our children.

Pride in New-York.

Why did they come here? Why since their time have so many of the brightest men in our State, in all the States, from all over the world, in every calling and every profession, brought to this city their brains and their industry, their hopes and ambitions? Each of them was free to go elsewhere. It is because the spirit of Zenger's jury was on Manhattan Island, because here was the fairest chance for recognition, the greatest reward for success. There has always been a gold box and the freedom of the city for any man who earned them. This is and always was the city of opportunity. The men who live here and denounce the city show by remaining here that it is not what they call it when they are angry with its citizens for not choosing them to office. The city which sent Alexander Hamilton and Governeur Morris and John Jay into the service of the colonies, the city to which Grant and Sherman came to live after their great work had been done, the city of Tilden and O'Conor and David Dudley Field, of Lenox and Peter Cooper, has always been a city of which all Americans should be proud.

If you don't think that you are proud of it, go to Europe and notice how you feel when you come up the bay and see the city shining in an Autumn morning. Why, even the Republican candidates for the Presidency don't care to let the last year before the nomination pass without a stroll through our streets, and we can bow to Harrison and McKinley and Reed within a block of our dinner table to-night.

Verplanck said that the City of New-York was a thoroughfare where every remarkable character in the world is seen at least once in his life. If any one wishes, he said, to meet a friend living in Mexico or Calcutta or China, all he has to do is to reside quietly in New-York and walk the streets, and he will be gratified. If you will stay here and look about you, I am sure you will meet the Democrat whom we shall make President in 1896.

This town of which we are so fond has taken you to her heart, because all of you are and always have been her friends and allies. When the rights of the city are attacked, when it is attempted to govern Manhattan Island as if it were a foreign colony or a conquered province, you have always been our consistent and determined advocates. The town belongs to you by a peculiar title, and I welcome you here as to a home which you have helped to defend and preserve.

Jacob A. Cantor.

The response to the toast, "The Legislative Minority of 1895," was made by Jacob A. Cantor, who said:

I beg to acknowledge to the committee in charge of this banquet the compliment paid to the legislative minority of 1895, by making its record one of the set toasts of the evening. It is very gratifying to that minority to be afforded this opportunity of saying a few words in its behalf.

It may be remembered that the Democratic representation in the Assembly was small in numbers and thus was compelled by its stern sense of duty and its loyalty to party principles, to exercise all its energy and power to call the attention of the people of the State to the action of the Republican majority on all measures coming before that body. It was so overpowered by numbers that it was impossible to accomplish any affirmative result or to stay the hand of the majority in its frantic efforts to seize power and patronage in the interests of its political representatives.

How thoroughly the people have been deceived by the result of the labors of the session is now well known.

Instead of devoting its time to the fulfillment of the general pledges made by the party to the people, it proceeded at once to the enactmnt of such measures as would turn over nearly every branch of the State Government and nearly all the Democratic localities and offices into the hands of the Republican place hunters. It was early demonstrated that no community, however small in size or limited in power, should escape the attacks of the Republican leadership. The strong arm of legislative power was extended in every direction. The doctrine of home rule, so loudly professed by the Republican Party, was not only ignored, but was trampled under foot in this rush for patronage.

How the Minority Waged Battle.

Step by step the Democratic minority resisted these encroachments upon the rights of the people and stubbornly endeavored to thwart the plans and the designs of the Republican leadership. In some respects we accomplished our purpose. Some bills were so manifestly unjust and outrageous in their character that even the political brigands of the session, powerful as they were and persistent as they could be, were compelled to surrender to the Democratic attack.

I am not unmindful of the fact that to some extent the minority has been subject to criticism for its failure to act either for or against certain proposed legislation which it was pretended was for the benefit of the people, but I can safely and truthfully say that the record of the session can be critically examined and that it will be found that the minority steadily opposed all legislation which was destructive of the principle of home rule, or which was intended to secure benefits unjustly to the Republican Party.

Of course, as loyal followers of a great party we believe that there are occasions when a majority is justified in securing legislation that will benefit the party to which it is attached, but we deny the right of any majority to destroy the cardinal principles of government or to trespass upon the rights of localities or to exercise legislative power against the interests of the people, simply for the purpose of helping itself.

The Empire State is to be congratulated upon its release from the demoralizing influences of such a Legislature. Departments have been built up, bureaus have been established, institutions have been nourished and cherished within our boundary lines, based upon sound principles, regardless of political influences, and it was left to the Democratic minority of 1895 to protect them against the horde of political vandals who were drunk with power and were anxious to seize the State and all of it.

Permit me to congratulate this association upon this new movement thus inaugurated. As representing the Democratic newspapers of this great State, the events of these two days must be of great importance to the Democratic Party throughout the State. Satisfied that the people, in the exercise of their great power, will restore legislative control to our party at the coming election, it will be a gratification indeed to the legislative minority of 1895 to believe that to some extent at least it will have contributed to that result. A union of our forces, coupled with the united efforts of the Democratic press of the State, and success will once more be ours.

District Attorney Fellows.

District Attorney John R. Fellows responded to the toast of "No East, No West, No North, No South," and made a brilliant and eloquent speech of a patriotic nature, embracing the theory that the Democratic Party is national, not sectional.

Albert R. Kessinger.

To the last toast, "The Press," Albert R. Kessinger of The Rome Sentinel made suitable response, in which he was ably seconded by "Charlie" White of The Newtown Register.

AN ADDRESS TO VOTERS.

The Democratic Editors Call for Harmony in the Party.

The following address was adopted at the meeting of the Democratic Editorial Association yesterday:

To the Democratic Voters of the State of New-York:

The members of the Democratic Editorial Association, assembled for consultation, desire to inform the rank and file of the party that they are gratified beyond measure at the reception accorded them by the Democrats of all shades of political opinions, and the evident desire to adopt such methods as will result in the triumph of Democratic principles at the next election. We believe that the members of the great Democratic Party, however they may have been divided through local or factional differences, recognize that the cause of the people requires that personal estrangement be forgotten, and that all unite in the common battle which the short but unsavory record of the party in power in this State makes an absolute necessity for the preservation of our institutions.

They desire that each Democrat, no matter how humble his position in the party, should know that not for years has there appeared so unanimous and common a desire for unity, harmony, and united action as has been shown by the deliberations of the Democratic Editorial Association, a body composed of persons of all shades of Democratic political faith, and who have in the past differed honestly and at times bitterly upon matters of political policy. We believe we see in the present gathering and in the expressions of persons from all parts of the State who have assembled here an omen of success in the campaign this Fall, and express our belief that, with vigorous action upon the part of those who believe in the principles of Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden, the great Democratic State of New-York can be wrested from the control of those who have in so short a time proved recreant to their trust and disgraced our people by their corruption and wilful disregard of the people's interests.

The issues of the State campaign shortly to be opened are plain. They are the issues made by the Republican Party through the action of its representatives in the Legislature. The record of that body makes the party which is responsible for its acts unworthy of public trust. Scandals involving the integrity of legislators, extravagance in appropriations, causing the highest tax rate in years, partisan attacks on municipalities, and hypocritical conduct on desired measures of reform emphasize this miserable record which Republicans are anxious to evade and forget, but which Democrats are eager to face and rebuke. We shall do our part to keep this record before the people, and we urge upon Democrats everywhere in the State to enter enthusiastically and harmoniously into the contest which Democracy will wage for municipal home rule and for clean, honest, and economical government.

ALL ARE FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Editors Also Take a Firm Stand on the Libel Law.

The members of the Democratic Editorial Association of this State want no trifling with the currency that will injure the cause of sound money. They made this fact clear at their business session, at the Hotel Normandie, yesterday. John B. Howe, editor of The Rochester Herald, said that he did not believe that the convention should adjourn without some expression of opinion on a matter on which all factions were agreed. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, acting in harmony with the policy recently enunciated in the Democratic platform of New-York State, the New-York Democratic Editorial Association deprecates and will resist with all its energy and ability every attempt to commit the National Democracy to any declaration or legislation looking to a free and unlimited coinage of silver.

This was loudly applauded, and a dozen men seconded it at once.

No one rose to oppose the sentiment of the resolution, but T. I. Hardin of West Troy and Albert Kessinger of Rome thought that it might be just as well for the association not to touch upon the matter, although they both favored the sentiment of the resolution.

Mr. Hardin said that, inasmuch as the Democratic conventions would take action on the currency question, it might be unwise and impolitic for the Editorial Association to adopt Mr. Howe's resolution.

Mr. Kessinger thought that the resolution might be regarded as in the nature of dictation. For that reason, he moved that it be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Howe explained that it was not the purpose of the resolution to dictate to anybody, but that the association did not propose to be dictated to by anybody against sound money.

G. F. Ketchum of The Warwick Valley Dispatch said:

"You might as well refer a resolution approving of the Stars and Stripes as to refer this resolution. We are all for sound money."

"Sound money and Democracy go hand in hand!" shouted a member.

C. F. R. Coe of Greenbush said that he did not know whether it was necessary for the resolution to be introduced, but, inasmuch as it had been, it would be a great mistake to refer it to the Executive Committee. He said that all Democrats of New-York State want sound money.

Mr. Kessinger withdrew his motion to refer, and, after short speeches were made on sound and safe currency by President Parker, James W. O'Brien, and others, the resolution was carried unanimously.

To Improve the Libel Law.

Mr. Greenhow of Hornellsville, N. Y., moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, The present libel laws, which were passed when the condition of newspaper compilation differed materially from those that exist to-day are unjust and inequitable to the honorable members of the craft, and are a total failure as a protection to the public against sensational and malicious assaults, while they place an unjust stigma upon the profession, compelling every publisher to go into court under the implication of being a malicious and criminal scandalmonger, no matter how honorable his motive or how high his character, and being adjudged guilty until he has proved himself innocent; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of this convention appoint a committee of seven, the Chairman of which shall be a resident of Albany or some point convenient thereto, to act in conjunction with representatives of other press associations to aid in seeing the passage of a law more in keeping with the modern system of newspaper publication, and which will be a protection both to the publisher and to the public concerned.

This occasioned a good deal of discussion, many of the editors holding that the resolution was not strong enough to meet the present exigencies of the situation.

A. L. Childs, of The Waterloo Observer, moved the following amendment:

Resolved, That this Democratic Editorial Association of the State of New-York enter its most solemn and emphatic protest against any strained interpretation of law, or legal process by which any editor of this State can be charged with libel, and forcibly taken to any other State or country for trial, other than in the judicial district of this State where the alleged offense was committed or in the place where and from which the publication was issued.

This was accepted by Mr. Greenhow and was adopted.

A letter was read from Farrington L. Mead, editor of The Mechanicsville Saturday Mercury, in which he said:

I greatly regret that important business, which I cannot postpone, makes it impossible for me to be present at the meeting of Democratic editors in New-York. I sincerely hope something will be done to secure a united party in this State henceforth, otherwise our success in the elections will be uncertain. Increase the representation in State conventions and make it impossible for "snap" caucuses and conventions to be held in town, county, or State.

Until this be done, the party will lose the support of many good men at the polls. Free and full representation for every member of the party is what is now most demanded, and this should be urged on the leaders. Gushing speeches and glittering generalities at this time will not unite Democrats for victory after the experiences of last year. Urge that the State Convention be doubled in the number of its delegates, and that county committees call all town and county caucuses on the same day in each county, and that ample notice be given. Also urge that county committees and boards of supervisors insist that established party newspapers in each county be accorded fair and impartial treatment in matters of public patronage.

A motion having been made and seconded that this letter be approved and spread upon the minutes, led to considerable opposition, it being maintained that the suggestions contained in the letter hardly accorded with the spirit of harmony, to attain which the convention was called. The letter was finally referred to the Executive Committee.

Secretary Witherstine's Address.

Secretary Witherstine read a lengthy address, in which he said:

It gives me great pleasure to meet with you upon this occasion, as Democratic editors banded together, coming from every part of the Empire State, to this vast metropolis of the Western World, for the purpose of conferring together and to consider and discuss questions of great interest and importance. A united and harmonious agreement upon them, and a future policy in educating the public mind will largely contribute to the success of the great Democratic Party of which we are a humble part.

Our association, although young, having been in existence only since the Democratic State Convention held in Saratoga last Fall, where its organization was perfected, has been productive of much good in the cause of Democracy and has performed a great amount of work upon the lines agreed upon at its organization. From reports I have received from many sources, and the letters of commendation and approval from all parts of the State, I feel that its mission has met with such public approval and favor as to warrant us in pushing forward with renewed zeal and increased effort, firmly confident that larger and continued success will be our reward. The work of the past has lightened the work of the future.

We desire a full, free, and broad discussion of all questions that will advance the interests of the association and promote the cause of Democracy. We invite any criticism and welcome any plan having these objects in view. As you are aware, our position is to co-operate with the regularly constituted authorities of the Democratic Party and to promote the success of Democratic principles and candidates.

The Secretary also suggested that the association continue its correspondent at Albany, even if it were necessary to make some contribution toward the maintenance of the representative. A tax of $1 a month upon each member of the association was suggested for this purpose.

Mr. Witherstine deprecated the circular and pamphlet campaign usually adopted by political committees, and was of the opinion that far better results could be approved by purchasing copies of political papers and circulating them through their respective districts. This plan, Mr. Witherstine was glad to announce, received the full approval of the Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Witherstine's address was discussed by James W. O'Brien of this city and M. P. Williams of Hudson. They approved very heartily of its sentiment. Mr. O'Brien said that Recorder Goff had excused him from jury duty to enable him to be present. He advised State committees to throw away the musty pamphlets and use the newspapers for the distribution of campaign literature.

"I thank Mr. Witherstine for his paper," said Mr. O'Brien.

"And I thank Recorder Goff for letting Mr. O'Brien be present," said E. Prentice Bailey of Utica.

There was a long and humorous discussion as to whether a daily letter from Albany should be continued. Some wanted it sent out in plate form, and others in letter form. The theme furnished A. L. Childs of the Waterloo Observer and Editor Coe of Greenbush the opportunity to make funny speeches. The matter was finally referred to the Executive Committee, as was also a resolution to issue an address to the Democratic voters of the State, and a proposition to send delegates to the National Press Association. An invitation to all members of the Democratic Editorial Association to join the New-York Press Association was extended by Henry Stowell of Seneca Falls.

Before the final adjournment of the business session resolutions thanking the Committee on Arrangements, and especially John A. Mason, were adopted. The Democratic Club was also thanked in a special resolution offered by A. E. Hoyt for its courtesies.

MANHATTAN CLUB RECEPTION.

Entertained at Luncheon—Frederic R. Coudert Makes a Short Address.

A charming reception was given to the Democratic editors and their relatives at the Manhattan Club, Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon from 2 to 5.

President Frederic R. Coudert, John D. Crimmins, Col. William L. Brown, and the members of the House Committee welcomed the guests as they arrived. The house was decked with palms and ferns.

The reception was entirely formal. The editors and those with them were grouped about the house, and afforded full opportunity to view the glories of one of the finest club buildings in the world. On the upper floor in the handsome dining room the guests found prepared an elaborate collation, and, while they were enjoying it, President Coudert rapped for order and made a little speech. He said:

It was part of the programme which I am proceeding to carry out that no addresses should be made; in fact, nothing but extemporaneous speeches. But it was suggested that the President of the club should bid you welcome. I had to do that or run away. I should have done that—run away—and have gone home, but when I saw so many ladies here I had to submit to the inevitable and with the greatest possible grace.

No sane man ever wants to make a speech to newspaper editors; no man who is not afflicted with wild dementia wants to make a speech to the wives of the editors.

If I should call all the theologians together and attempt to teach them theology; if I should gather around me all the warriors of West Point and attempt to teach them the art of war; if I should call together all the Justices of the United States and attempt to teach them law, what would you say? And yet you are here who teach theology to Bishops, the science of war to the soldiers, and teach law to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Not only have you the divine gift of omniscience; you have the still greater gift of your profession—infallibility—and when a man undertakes to talk against omniscience combined with infallibility, it is useless.

Mr. Coudert called the attention of the editors to the vast importance of the press and the great power for good or evil that they wielded. He urged his hearers to stand steadfast to Democratic principles and traditions.

"We can carry this State," said Mr. Coudert, "and we can carry this country. We can preserve the principle of true, genuine Americanism."

President Parker, on behalf of the editors, returned thanks, and said there were two points upon which his brethren must be united—the tariff and sound money.

Parke Godwin spoke on the question of sound money. He also said that under Republican rule the Government had been turned from its rightful functions and had become the patronizer and protector of business enterprises.

"This principle," said Mr. Godwin, "to which the Republican Party has devoted itself is incipient socialism. If we are now goverend by corrupt politicians, it is because they are carrying out this policy of the Republican Party.

"The Democratic Party, to be successful, must go back to its original principles, but if it is a mere hanger-on of the Republican Party, it will lose the source of its power, and it will still be a hanger-on, and not, as I hope it will, be the leader of the Nation."

The editors before leavign the club held an impromptu meeting and adopted resolutions thanking the club for its hospitalities.

DRIVE AND A PARK LUNCHEON.

Editors' Wives and Daughters Also Go to the Theatre.

The editors' wives and daughters had a day full of pleasure yesterday. Soon after 9 o'clock they started from the Hotel Normandie in carriages, and had a delightful drive through the Park and up Riverside Drive to the tomb of Gen. Grant. On the return they stopped at the Casino, in the Park, where a luncheon was served on the lawn.

The party reached the hotel in time to get ready for the reception at the Manhattan Club. Delancey Shepard was in charge of the drive, and was the only man in the company.

The ladies last night enjoyed the performance of "His Wife's Father," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and then went to the parlors of Delmonico's to hear the speeches at the banquet.

Invited to the Weather Bureau.

Sergeant Dunn of the New-York Weather Bureau, has extended an invitation to the State Democratic Editors and their wives, now visiting New-York, to visit the United States Weather Bureau, to look over the bureau and get the grand view of New-York to be had there.

He will be ready to receive the editors and their wives this afternoon, any time between noon and 6 o'clock, or on Sunday morning between 9 o'clock and noon.

Given a Pipe Organ.

The Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York City has presented to the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association a pipe organ costing $10,000. The organ will be set up in the new $75,000 auditorium, and will be used at the camp meeting this Summer.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

POND'S
ABLE,
EFFECTIVE,
HEALING.
EXTRACT

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FICTION OF THE SEASON

The Fairies of Munster.

TALES OF THE FAIRIES AND OF THE GHOST WORLD. Collected from Oral Traditions in Southwest Munster. By Jeremiah Curtin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

This volume, in so far as the fairies are concerned, in Munster at least, does not convey the idea that we usually entertain. We take our conception of the fairy from Shakespeare. The fairy may be tricksome and slightly capricious, but generally is a kindly sprite. The special Munster ones are ugly, grim creatures, whose actions are atrocious. They behave like fiends. They are cruel. In "The Midwife of Listowel" one of the story tellers explains how some believe that fairies are fallen angels. The Lord is to forgive them on the day of judgment, and it is only the hope of that that prevents the fairies from destroying the world. This fallen-angel idea will be novel to many students of folklore. Occasionally in this collection, as in "Daniel Crowley and the Ghosts," there is a faint resemblance to a Russian story to be found in Mr. Curtin's "Myths and Folk Tales of the Russians, Western Slavs, and Magyars." The history is an uncanny one—a ghost playing, say, the violin on his own ribs.

Munster fairies are, then, horrid creatures, partaking of the character of ghouls. They harbor revenge, and maim and injure men, women, and children, and behave like real imps of Satan. In the "Hero Tales of Ireland" there was a certain superbness; the men were roystering, braggart demigods, drank deep and smote heavily, and showed their undaunted pluck; but in the present volume there is nothing of this kind. The stories themselves are simply curious and decidedly unpleasant. If St. Patrick scotched all the snakes in Ireland, his task was only half done when he left over the Munster fairies and their associates, the ghosts.

Mainly Based on Facts.

THE COMPANY DOCTOR. An American Story. By Henry Edward Rood. New-York: The Merriam Company.

The author of "The Company Doctor" states that the large proportion of the incidents he introduces in this story, one relating to coal mining in Pennsylvania, are based on facts. The period chosen is 1877. He describes the tyrannical American mine operator, and the evil deeds of those in authority.

The object Mr. Rood has in view is to warn Americans of the dangers of unrestricted immigration. If, for the last two years, owing to business depression, there has been a lessened immigration, he dreads the flood which is sure to come just as soon as prosperity returns. It is principally the presence of the Slovaks as a people which he fears, but he has not much respect for the Southern Italians and Sicilians. In the story the racial defects of the many foreign nationalities are accentuated. In the mouth of one of the characters he puts these words: "Hundreds of prisoners are released every year by European Governments with the tacit understanding that they start at once for America."

Whether it is possible in fiction to warn us of what may bring about serious trouble in the future, we do not know. That we are the dumping ground for a vast quantity of the wretched material is positive. The question is, How long will it take us to lick this crudity into shape? The act of the adoption of American citizenship by foreigners is something, but there is very much more than that. A bad Englishman, Irishman, Italian, or Slovak is not bettered when he becomes ostensibly an American.

The Countess Charming.

THE OLD CHATEAU. A story of Russian Poland. By Richard Henry Savage. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Mr. Savage has studied the history of Poland during the last half century, and he shows how she writhed under the clutches of Russia. There are many elements of romance in this story, and the character of the Countess Wizocki has a certain charm. The story, beginning in 1860, ends with the fall of Plevna.

With True Sentiment in It.

FIDELIS. A Novel. By Ada Cambridge. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Adam Drew had a shocking mother. She was untruthful and cruel. It so happened that Adam was an uncommonly homely child—an ugly duck—and that helped to make his mother neglect him. When he was a little chap, a small girl, who was blind, was nice to him, and that was the beginning of Adam's love for Fidelia Plunket. Adam was assured that he never would be nice looking. When he grew up and had a beard and wore blue goggles, perhaps his appearance would improve. Adam takes to novel writing when he grows up, and is successful. If, when Fidelia was older, he had asked her to marry him, all would have been right, but he is too timid. He goes to Australia. There is some correspondence between him and Fidelia, who is in England, but Adam will not read what is between the lines. Then Fidelia marries Bowen, and Adam at Melbourne is unhappy. Years elapse, when he hears from Fidelia. She is a widow, and has led a wretched existence. The old love returns, and then the two are happy and have "an enchanting honeymoon" and Fidelia gains her eyesight and then loves her Adam more than ever. "Fidelis" is a pretty story, written with true sentiment.

Not at All Beautiful.

THE WISH. A Novel. By Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Lily Henkel. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

What was it that Olga wished? Martha was Robert's wife, and was on her death bed, and Robert and Olga were distracted with grief when Olga found out that she had long loved Robert, and she wished that Martha would die, and when Robert's wife passed away then Olga was horrified. It was worse when, in due season, Robert declared his love to Olga. That capped the climax, and then Olga committed suicide. If Joubert's maxim is true, that fiction "has no business to exist unless it is more beautiful than reality," we can hardly see in Sudermann's "The Wish" the application of the maxim.

Honest, Sincere, and Real.

CHILDREN OF THE SOIL. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Nothing escapes Sienkiewicz. He is wonderful in his details. It is the enormous bulk of "Children of the Soil" which astounds. It must not be asserted that to read it through requires unlimited time and patience. Supposedly, however, in Poland a month or two spent over a romance is quite in order. You may take this book, and there is not a chapter without originality and a delightful, honest realism. Pan Stanislav Polanyetski is the typical impetuous Pole engaged in business; Plavitski the Polish land owner, full of pomp and ceremony, a relic of the past. The character of Maryma, Plavitski's daughter, is beautifully conceived. Mashko is the adventurer, who gets beyond his depth. In a romance of 675 closely-printed pages, the fullest opportunities are permitted for all the writing up of the minutia of modern Polish life, but the book has, besides, a positive charm. Its honesty of purpose, its sincerity, are its salient distinctions. Like all Mr. Jeremiah Curtin's work, the translation is excellent.

Lords and Ladies in Plenty.

COLONEL NORTON. A Novel. By Florence Montgomery. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Maud Egerton is a heedless heiress, with an endless amount of money. Entirely her own mistress, young, handsome, she is bent on enjoyment. She has been under the care of Col. and Mrs. Norton for a while, and the Nortons and Maud are in France, Mrs. Norton being consumptive. Col. Norton is in doubt as to Maud's future. He deems her frivolous, heedless. "No," says his wife, "she awaits an awakening. Then she will show her good qualities." Then comes a lapse of many years. Mrs. Norton is dead, and the Colonel is in England. He finds that Maud is Lady Manorlands, her husband a lord. Maud is a happy wife and a most careful mother, showing all the finest qualities of the woman. Trying to discover the reason for the change, he finds out that on leaving France, Maud came near losing her life when the ship she was on foundered, and that she had been saved by Capt. Hardy. That incident had changed her character. Col. Norton acknowledges that his wife's judgment of Maud was the correct one. The Colonel finds consolation in Miss Ashley, a girl who has a worldly and selfish mother. "Colonel Norton" is a romance in which people with handles to their names figure entirely and lords and ladies are plentiful. The incidents are numerous and the story is interesting.

Haggard's New Romance.

HEART OF THE WORLD. By H. Rider Haggard. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Jones was "manager of a mine near the Usumacinto River, the upper reaches of which divide the Mexican State of Chiapas from the Republic of Guatemala." Jones was inclined to antiquarian researches, and he heard that a Don Ignatio, a full-blooded Indian, was living at a hacienda called Santa Cruz, and that the Don was well up in antignos—that is, in old Indian relics. Jones paid Don Ignatio a visit, and found the master of the hacienda living in a magnificent old place. The visit ended in a sworn friendship between Don Ignatio and Jones, and when Ignatio died he left Jones the hacienda and a story—a marvelous one—and it is the narrative of this Indian which Mr. Rider Haggard presents. "Heart of the World" has to do with the often-repeated myth of a city, hidden somewhere in South America, where the last remnants of the Indians live. There is always treasure associated with this city. Though there are fewer people shot or stabbed in the "Heart of the World" than is common to the Haggard romance, a first-class freshet drowns a whole city and the Indians living in it. Maya would have been happy with Strickland had she not gone mad. It was she who had caused the Golden City to be submerged, and she did not get over that catastrophe.

Francis H. Underwood's Last Work.

DR. GRAY'S GUEST. By Francis H. Underwood. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.75.

This work was written by Dr. Underwood some time before his death, and was the last work of fiction in which he was engaged. There is one character in it—that of Mercy Starkweather—of remarkable merit. The author has drawn a worldly New-England girl, who is always looking out for the main chance. The New-England village, Little Canaan, in which most of the incidents take place, we trust is not a typical one, for it is given over to mendacity and hypocrisy. There is somewhat of a prevalency to-day to present the New-England town in its worst aspect. It is for love of Florian that Dr. Gray establishes the innocence of her father, Mr. Sylvester, who is a prisoner in Sing Sing accused of purloining trust funds and of forgery. Gray clears up Sylvester's character and marries Florian. The period of the novel is in 1845, and there is a well-drawn picture of Daniel Webster.

RAPHAEL'S MOST FAMOUS MADONNA

RAPHAEL'S SISTINE MADONNA. By J. I. Mombert, D. D. Édition de Luxe. 8vo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Enjoying a large measure of popularity, and to the mass of travelers perhaps the best known of all the works of the great Italian painter, the "Sistine Madonna," in the Dresden Gallery, has received a rather ample share of attention from many writers. It has been analyzed and dissected in true German style; it has been discussed from almost every point of view, and theories have been advanced that would probably have staggered the master, who, like most artists, undoubtedly went at his problem in a more or less enthusiastic, premeditated way, working out his scheme thoughtfully, building up his composition laboriously, and finally achieving his result only after much application and serious effort.

From time to time laymen with literary tendencies rush into print, and in giving vent to more or less extravagant admiration of certain works of art ascribe to the author many attributes that are in most cases quite erroneous; religious zeal, mental depression, fanatical patriotism, and various other states of mind or feeling may occasionally suggest motives, but as a general rule pictures comprising many figures, wherein difficulties of composition and arrangement are met with, are evolved only after much experiment, many changes, due deliberation, and the exercise of sound judgment and calculation.

It is in the novel that the painter rushes off and in the deep recesses of his studio, without models or accessories, dashes off a masterpiece.

Mr. Mombert's work, which is handsomely bound and printed, is accompanied with many illustrations, not only of the Sistine Madonna, but of the Donna Velata, from the Pitti Palace; the Fornarina from the Barberini Gallery, and the St. Caecilia, at Bologna, all having, according to the author, a certain bearing on or significance to the Dresden canvas. Mr. Mombert is unqualifiedly enthusiastic in his admiration of the work whereof he writes; he becomes in its presence, "conscious of a mysterious spell," and, "fascinated by the eloquent appeal to his noblest emotions and purest aspirations," the picture is "a celestial vision of passing sublimity."

The author quotes many German authorities as to the aims of the painter, and deduces various interpretations of the figures, what they typify, whether the Child or the Virgin is the most important, whether the two cherubs at the base of the picture were part of the original composition, or merely an after inspiration. That the canvas, originally executed for the Church of San Sisto at Piacenza, was possibly intended for a drappellone, or processional banner, often set up, standard like, before the altar, is a not impossible theory advanced by some Italian writers, for almost all of Raphael's larger works were generally painted on wood.

There are interesting accounts of certain replicas, or alleged replicas, and the story of how the picture was secured for Dresden. Frederick Augustus III., an Electoral Prince of Saxony, on a journey through Italy in 1711, saw and admired the masterpiece. Many years later the Court of Saxony commissioned the painter Carlo Cesare Giovannini to purchase the picture, by no means an easy task, for, on the one hand, its removal had to be concealed from the people, and, on the other, the clandestine traffic of the monastic officers had to remain a profound secret. It was stipulated as a part of the bargain that a faithful copy should occupy the place of the original. This was well made by the Venetian painter, Giuseppe Nogari, and it is said that even to this day there are many credulous Italians who stoutly maintain the originality of the painting at Piacenza. The price paid to the holy fathers was 40,000 Roman scudi, or about $45,000, representing at that time nearly $200,000.

The work has been relined and renovated, several German experts having had a hand in it, and to-day it is under glass in a separate cabinet of its own. Set up in an altar-like structure, under a soft effect of light, it forms a shrine where many come to reverently admire, and, in not a few cases, to almost worship it.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S
BULLETIN OF
NEW BOOKS
For the week ending May 25, 1895.

BAILEY. The Horticulturist's Rule-Book. A Compendium of Useful Information for Fruit Growers, Truck Gardeners, Florists, and Others.

By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University. Third edition, thoroughly revised and recast, with many additions. 12mo, limp cloth, pp. 302. Price, 75 cents.

ALTIERI. My Indian Summer.

By Princess Olga Cantacuzéne Altieri. Translated by Agnes Euan-Smith. 12mo, cloth, pp. 292. Price, $1.25.

MOORE. Celibates.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card. Matinée.
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn—8:15—Black America. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Charlotte Corday. Matinée.
BERKELEY OVAL, Morris Heights—2:00 P. M. —Intercollegiate Athletic Meeting.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Corner Grocery. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Beau Brummell. Matinée, 2:00—Prince Karl.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Lily of Killarney. Matinée—Faust.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The New Twentieth Century Girl. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson. Matinée, 2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—8:15—National Symphony Orchestra Concert.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:15.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	57	55	6 P. M.	74	55
6 A. M.	57	55	9 P. M.	66	54
9 A. M.	63	55	11 P. M.	63	55
12 M.	75	56	12 P. M.	61	55
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, followed by Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The platform of the convention at Memphis is an intelligent and candid statement of sound and sensible views. It embodies in a compact form the essential ideas and much of the argument of Secretary Carlisle's speech, and this is a very fortunate circumstance. It is so because the speech of the Secretary was at once convincing and persuasive, was adapted to strengthen those who had been in any way weakened by the silver movement, and to bring to a fair consideration of this vital question those who had regarded it from its political side only. And his speech was particularly adapted to influence the Southern people who know Mr. Carlisle intimately and know that he has a keen sympathy with them in the sufferings for which some of them imagine unlimited silver coinage to be a real remedy. A platform adopted by a convention of Southern men, which carries with it the authority of Mr. Carlisle's name and which is in known harmony with his principles and purposes cannot fail, on that account, to take a deep hold on public opinion in the South.

But, great as is this advantage for the sound-money movement in the South, it is far less than the advantage involved in the character of the convention, which was thoroughly representative of the business men of that great section. The delegates, to the number of one thousand, came from every part of the South, not at the call of any party, nor in the interest of any one's ambition. They came simply to unite in a declaration of what they believed to be absolutely necessary to the prosperity and safety of all the people of the whole country, but particularly those of the Southern States. And this declaration was not made to promote the success of the Democrats, though the great body of the delegates were Democrats, nor of the Republicans, though there were many Republican delegates. It was made in behalf of all parties, all classes, of men of all occupations. The convention was, moreover, almost spontaneous, for the responses to the call for it were many times more numerous than had been expected.

It is, therefore, of the highest importance that the platform is absolutely clear and uncompromising as to financial principles. It recognizes the imperative need of a uniform and stable standard of value, and the fact that the gold standard is the only one that fulfills that condition, and it repudiates all attempts by our Government to establish any other standard. While expressing the desire of the convention for a bimetallism that shall not impair the perfect stability of the currency, it declares that that can be obtained only by international agreement. In the meantime it indorses the device of withdrawing all forms of money in denominations of less than ten dollars in order that the use thus provided for silver coin and certificates may make it easier to keep them at par with gold. The influence of the movement thus begun for sound money is necessarily great and it will steadily grow. The delegates are of a class whose views will have great weight with all other classes. For the first time the theorists, demagogues, and fanatics of the silver inflation party will be forced to face an organized opposition to the spread of their notions, and one that will in the end overcome them.

THE OPINIONS ON THE INCOME TAX.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax cases is a fresh vindication of the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution, both in their limitation of the powers of Congress and in the creation of a tribunal with power to define those limitations and to determine when they have been transgressed. It was quite clear to all impartial persons when the income tax was put into the revenue law that it was not only a very odious and a very iniquitous tax, being very largely in the nature of a tax on conscience, but that it was dictated by actual animosity on the part of one class of citizens against another class, obnoxious to it partly upon sectional and partly upon social grounds. That what was manifestly unjust should be declared constitutional was a contingency that was really formidable and threatening. The fear that this might be done was only upon the fact that in the past the Supreme Court has at times strayed from the purpose of its creation. That fact was the only reason for apprehension that the court might confirm the injustice done by Congress. The actual decision of the court therefore restores confidence in the tribunal itself and in the sufficiency of the Constitution of the United States, if judicially interpreted, to prevent class legislation and sectional legislation.

A review of the dissenting opinions, in conjunction with the prevailing opinion, makes some interesting disclosures. It shows that the apprehensions of those who feared that the court might give effect to the effort of Congress to "decree injustice by a law" were not wholly unfounded, and that the country owes its escape not to the fact that there are no unjudicial Judges on the bench of the Supreme Court, for this is not the fact, but to the fact that they are in a minority. It shows also the curious change that has come over the political divisions of the country. The clause of the Constitution that was invoked to protect the country against the tax is one of the clauses limiting the power of Congress and reserving the rights of the States. At any time before the war we might have expected the strict construction of such a clause to be insisted upon by the Southern Judges, and the looser and more expanded signification to be urged by the Northern Judges. Yet, in fact, the strict constructionists are the Northern Judges and the loose constructionists the Southern Judges. Of the four dissenting opinions, one only was delivered by a Northern Republican and three by Southern Democrats.

A still more instructive contrast is to be found in the tone and temper of the opinions. The opinion of the court, prepared by the Chief Justice, is a model of judicial impartiality. There is not in it the suggestion of any other purpose than to ascertain precisely what was intended by the framers of the Constitution, and to give effect to that intention. On the other hand, what first strikes the reader of the dissenting opinions is the complete absence of the judicial tone. The heat and passion that they exhibit are quite incompatible with the "dry light" that ought to characterize a judicial decision, and we are quite prepared to be told that heat and passion were more manifest in the delivery than even in the composition. Whole passages from them have much more the effect of stump speeches or of extracts from the briefs of advocates than of opinions of courts. Take this, for example:

"Are those in whose behalf arguments are made that rest upon favoritism by the lawmaking power to mere property and to particular sections of the country aware that they are provoking a contest which in some countries has swept away, in a tempest of frenzy and passion, existing social organizations and put in peril all that was dear to the friends of law and order?"

Such a sentence would have been as appropriate in a speech by Mr. McMillin in the House of Representatives as it is out of place in an opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. And not only his opinion, but the opinions of his fellow-dissentients. They, too, make appeals to a class of considerations with which Judges in their judicial capacity have nothing whatever to do. Justice Brown expressed the hope that the decision of the court of which he is a member might not "prove the first step toward the submergence of the liberties of the people in a sordid despotism of wealth," and Justice White declared that the power to tax by apportionment, as directed by the Constitution, "cannot be called into being without the red spectre of revolution shaking the foundations of the Union."

Such passionate declamation is not in the least calculated to inspire respect for the judicial character of the declaimers. It is calculated to inspire great thankfulness that they do not constitute a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States.

HUGH M'CULLOCH.

Mr. McCulloch was one of the great bankers of the United States. That of itself must be a great distinction when we remember that his career began at the age of twenty-five, on the eve of the terrible panic of 1837, and covered, except for the period when he was in the public service, nearly a half century, and that in that long time he safely and honorably faced trials and difficulties of the greatest magnitude and of the most extraordinary and complex nature. His public service won for him still greater distinction, but it was due to the fact that it was guided by the singular sagacity, the prudent and penetrating foresight, the inflexible integrity of character and of intellect, and the modest and unselfish devotion to high standards of conduct which marked his business career.

It is not too much to say that Mr. McCulloch made possible the three greatest financial achievements of the American Republic—the adoption of the national banking system, the unprecedentedly rapid reduction of the war debt, and the resumption of specie payments. To the national banking system he was originally opposed, and, it is not improbable, had it been practicable to apply his ideas of National finance, that that system would have been unnecessary, and the Government would have escaped the embarrassment and difficulty involved in its complication with private business. But when he was called to the supervision of the system, he contributed to its success in a very marked degree, especially by the sound methods which he suggested and practically imposed.

Made Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Lincoln at the opening of his second term, and remaining in that office during the Johnson Administration, it fell to him to guide the post-war finances of the Nation. He did his part with perfect fidelity and rare wisdom, applying to the problem the plain principles of successful private business. He aimed to fund the floating debt, to reduce the interest charge, and, as rapidly and steadily as possible, to reduce the principal. In pursuit of this policy, and as the most important part of it, he strove with all his strength and influence to pay off the most dangerous of all debts, the United States legal-tender notes, to rid the country of this source of insidious demoralization, and to restore the people to a sound and healthy condition. He did not fully succeed, but he made possible the degree of success that was ultimately attained. Had his lead been followed, the legal-tender notes would have been in great part funded, the currency would have been brought to a solid basis, and the worst evils of the panics of 1873 and 1893 would have been avoided. He will always be remembered with profound respect and with affection by those whose privilege it was to know him, but his public services, so simply and modestly rendered, entitle him to a very high place on the roll of the statesmen of the war period.

A NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Under an act passed at the recent session of the Legislature the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn are required to appoint three persons each, who shall, with themselves, constitute a commission for the purpose of constructing a permanent suspension bridge over the East River "from, at, or near the foot of Broadway in said City of Brooklyn, to, at, or near the foot of Grand Street in said City of New-York." This commission is required to prepare a plan which "shall show the approaches to said bridge, the land necessary to be taken therefor, the height, and all other particulars relating to said bridge, including piers and abutments," and is authorized to employ competent engineers and to invite the submission to them of plans of construction, estimates of expense, &c.

When the Commissioners, "after due consideration," shall have adopted the plan which seems to them best adapted for the purpose, they "shall proceed to construct said bridge, the approaches, and all the appurtenances thereto," and may enter into contracts, employ engineers, surveyors, and all other necessary subordinates, acquire the necessary real estate by purchase or condemnation, &c. The location of the proposed bridge is practically that of one of the structures which a corporation has been formed to construct, and the Commissioners are empowered, "if they so determine, with the express consent of the Mayors and Controllers of the respective cities," to purchase the charter and all the rights and powers of that corporation, so far as this location is concerned, and "thereby to take or extinguish any existing right of such corporation to operate any railroad across said bridge." If an agreement cannot be reached as to the price to be paid for "said charter and the rights and powers granted thereby," they may be acquired by condemnation proceedings. But the Commissioners may, in their discretion, contract with any corporation to operate a railroad across the bridge if they "shall determine it to be in the public interest." The cost of the bridge and all the expenses connected with its construction are to be equally divided between the two cities and met by the issue of bonds. When the bridge is completed, "the care, management, and control thereof shall be vested in the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, who shall possess in relation thereto like powers as are vested in them in relation to the said New-York and Brooklyn Bridge." The income in excess of the cost of maintenance is to be equally divided between the cities and paid into the Sinking Funds, to be applied toward the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds.

The most noticeable thing about this act of the Legislature is the completeness of the power and responsibility placed in the hands of the present Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. They are to appoint the Commissioners, with whom they are also to act, and they will therefore be responsible for the character of the commission as a body. Once constituted, its power to act is almost unrestricted, except in regard to the location of the bridge and the suspension plan, which are prescribed. Nothing is said about the placing of piers or their dimensions, the height of the bridge above the water, any detail of construction, or the time within which the work is to be finished. The commission will be quite free in the employment of expert advice and assistance, in the adoption of plans of construction for a bridge of the suspension type, and in incurring expense, and no avoidable obstacle is left in the way of its progress. It will be obligatory upon it to build a suspension bridge at the place designated, but in the manner of accomplishing the task it will be unhampered.

Of the importance and value to the two cities of a bridge across the East River from the foot of Grand Street to the central thoroughfare of the Eastern District of Brooklyn there can be no question. It will give a vigorous impulse to the development of that part of Brooklyn and the adjacent territory, and to the facility of communication between the two great sections of the metropolis. It will contribute powerfully to the consolidation of those sections in the Greater New-York of the near future.

THE GOING OF WILLIAMS.

Inspector Williams may account himself fortunate in being allowed to retire peaceably from the police service of this city to enjoy the fortune which he has accumulated and the modest pension of $1,750 a year. The Inspector was legally entitled by length of service to his retirement on a pension, and he chose his time for it with characteristic shrewdness and good luck. He has passed many sharp corners in his time, but he had reached one that was impassable, and his luck consisted in having an open way out, for his "pull" was gone.

Although this may seem like rewarding a career of iniquity instead of punishing it, like "hire and salary, not revenge," the public as well as Williams is to be congratulated upon his departure. Few people doubt that he set a conspicuously bad example in this city in the police service, and that his success and impunity for years did much to encourage others in evil practices and to demoralize the force. His success and his impunity were due in part to his conspicuous ability as a police officer, and the skilful way in which he employed it to gain the favor of people of influence, but they were due to a still greater extent to politics at the head of the department, and especially to the pernicious system of bi-partisan control. While that existed, and while Commissioners were more intent upon spoils, political and other, than upon the integrity of the police force, Williams was "solid."

He is allowed to go in peace, with his gains and his "reputation" unimpaired, and with his swaggering impudence undiminished, but with him goes an infection whose departure half way reforms the department. The effect is not so exemplary as was to be desired, but it will be recognized that Williams had to "go," and few will envy him the repute which he carries with him and which will stick to his name. It is a Dogberry judgment, but we may in all seriousness be thankful for what we are rid of.

GREYHOUNDS AND CRUISERS.

The Lucania has arrived at Queenstown rather behind her record in time, but with a new record for continuous speed, having maintained for the passage an average speed of over 22 knots an hour. There probably never was any other basis for the rumor that the cruiser New-York was to race her for the whole or a part of the distance to Queenstown beyond the fact that the two left this port within half an hour of each other.

If the New-York had raced, it is pretty clear that she would have been distanced. Her speed on her trial trip was under 22 knots, and less than the Lucania's average on a previous passage across the Atlantic. Moreover, the New-York is not a commerce destroyer, but a cruiser. There are no requirements in the design of an "ocean greyhound" that interfere with the attainment of the highest possible speed, which is indeed the very first of the requirements. This is not the case with a cruiser. Questions of armament, battery power, coal endurance, and so on, are controlling in the design of such a vessel, and the answer to each one of them tends to limit the speed she can attain. The New-York may be none the less useful and the more formidable for not being able to catch the Lucania.

THE SERUM REMEDY IN GERMANY.

There was held a few weeks ago at Munich the Thirteenth Congress of Internal Medicine, and during the session much time was consumed in the presentation and discussion of reports concerning the use and efficacy of the diphtheria antitoxine. In these reports certain statistical records to which we have referred heretofore were brought more nearly down to date. In an interesting paper read by Heubner of Berlin, reference was made to the effect of the new remedy upon the mortality from diphtheria in that city, which had been 39 per cent. in 1,332 cases immediately preceding the use of antitoxine, and 21 per cent. in 1,390 cases (nearly the same number) since the beginning of the serum treatment. Out of 181 cases of pure diphtheria of which he had personal knowledge, all in which the treatment had been applied on the first or second day recovered, and only two of those in which the injections were first administered on the third day had a fatal termination.

The record in the Kaiser and Kaiserin Friedrich Hospital at Berlin was brought down to March 15 by Dr. Baginski. During the twelve months ending on that date 525 cases were treated there with antitoxine. For the four preceding years the average annual mortality had been 41 per cent., but for these 525 cases it was reduced to 15.81 per cent. The prevailing epidemic was of a virulent character. This is indicated by the fact that while the serum treatment was discontinued during the months of August and September, owing to a temporary exhaustion of the supply of serum, the death rate rose to 52 per cent. The recorded effects of such interruptions, to several of which we have heretofore directed attention, are among the strongest proofs of the value of the serum treatment. Prof. Widerhofer of Vienna, relating his experience with the new remedy in the hospitals of that city, reported that the mortality had been cut down more than one-half. He had administered preventive injections to 130 persons, all of whom had been exposed, and no one of them contracted the disease.

Von Ranke of Munich declared that the mortality in the hospitals of that city had been reduced more than one-half since the introduction of antitoxine. We recently spoke of the record in the city of Halle, where, up to Jan. 15, the treatment had been used in 114 cases, with a mortality of less than 8 per cent. At this congress Dr. Von Mering of that city reported that of 74 persons treated from the second day only 4 had died.

"There was," says The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, "at this discussion, participated in by some of the most careful observers among the German clinicians, almost entire agreement as to the efficacy of the antitoxine treatment in reducing the rate of mortality in diphtheria. There was also a general consensus that thus far no serious complications or sequelae imputable to the antitoxine serum have attended the injections."

FAMILIES IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The condition of Grammar School No. 89, at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, emphasizes the arguments of those who urge that janitors and their families should not be tenants of school buildings. This school has been closed and the studies of more than 2,000 pupils have been interrupted, owing to the illness of one of the janitor's children. The janitor and his family live in the school building, and the disease which has attacked his boy, a pupil in the primary department, is diphtheria.

The school buildings should be devoted exclusively to school uses. Janitors' families should not have apartments in them. The appearance of dangerous infectious disease in a family residing under the same roof that shelters thousands of children for several hours in the day not only may expose many of these children to infection, but also requires the use of sanitary precautions and the enforcement of sanitary laws which deprive the pupils, for some time, of the educational advantages to which they are entitled.

What with running over each other and getting run over themselves, bicyclists have managed of late to prove how little cause there is for the frequently expressed apprehensions of thorough-going believers in the beneficent effects of natural selection, lest, when wars cease to be waged between civilized nations, society may suffer from the survival of too many people who are in ways both physical and mental not fittest for preservation. Instead of lamenting over modern tendencies to interfere with Nature's methods of thinning out the overcrowded rows of humanity, the evolutionists should rather rejoice that the bicycle has replaced the sword as a favorite means of destruction. Nothing could better illustrate the increase of intelligence in the world than the abandonment of so crude an instrument in favor of one its superior in every way. As a class, bicyclists, being much broader-minded than soldiers, can be more safely trusted than they to exercise a wise discretion in the great work of keeping population within bounds. Swords, indeed! They are little better than trolley cars or the mania that forced its victims to the writing of poetry and consequent starvation. The bicycle is the thing for an altruistic age like this.

No doubt the collectors of picturesque phrases seized with exultation and filed away with care, that radiant gem which Policeman Wells used to express his determination to resign from the force. Things had come to a pretty pass indeed, when such as he were called before newly fledged Commissioners and asked to explain momentary absences from post and the nature of dark liquids! "I'll throw up me tin!" cried Policeman Wells, and turning on a broad flat heel he stalked majestically away. A noble contempt was in the words and the use of "tin" for "shield" is metaphor truly poetic—a sob of regret for times that are no more and a cry of despair over the conditions that are to be. For as it was written—"Happy the land, of ills sure not to be a prey, if every Wells would only throw his tin away."—Goldsmith.

A rumor—whose truth we doubt—comes from the City Hall. It is, in effect, that when one of the Aldermen was informed of something to which he was profoundly indifferent he replied in these strange words: "As we say in Paris, 'Slah may Clan-na-Gael.'" This seems like a small matter to be worried about, and some people might think that the truth or falsity of the report was "bien egal" to them, but there is a hint of dark conspiracies in the Alderman's remark, and he ought to either explain or deny it.

REVOLUTION IN PARIS JOURNALISM

Le Figaro is so Incumbered by Advertisements, Which It Regrets, That It Makes a Startling Announcement.

From The Figaro, Paris.

We have important news to announce to our readers.

To start from the month of October next, The Figaro will appear all the days with six pages, holding together.

We had had, one moment, the trea of augmenting our size, so convenient, however, but this aggrandizement, realized anyhow since several years already by The Temps, to us has seemed insufficient.

The augmentation of the number of leaves, on the contrary, will permit us to satisfy all the needs of the reader whom the grand facility for communication of modern life has rendered so avid and so exacting. Thanks to this innovation, we shall not have longer to fear the complaints—very legitimate, let us avow it—of those who found that The Figaro is too often invaded by publicity to the detriment of writing, properly so called, although we left aside almost each day several columns of advertisements which we had not the room to print. How many times have we not ourselves cursed this excess of publicity, which certainly many of our colleagues envy us!

There shall be hereafter room for everything, without The Figaro losing its essential characteristic, which has made its fortune of being a journal of light manner, rapid and convenient to read.

It is curious, in this regard, at the moment of crossing this new epoch, to recall the road traversed by The Figaro since its foundation; that is to say, since nearly forty years.

It commenced by appearing once a week, then two times, then it became quotidian by reason of its success, which had placed it rapidly in the first ranks of the press. Soon, its four pages not sufficing, it must needs create a hebdomadary supplement.

In a few years, force was to publish a second supplement, until the moment when we have been obliged, by intervals, to improvise a half leaf flying, which, unfortunately, risked to lose itself in the hasty distribution of the newspaper stands or of the Post Office.

These successive ameliorations naturally led us to The Figaro of six pages, of which no page will let itself be detached or lost.

In this revolution, since a long time desired, the administration has found in M. Marinoni, it is anxious to say it, the auxiliary the most precious and the most useful.

The grand inventor is having constructed in this moment for us a series of machines, rotative, which are marvels of precision, such as none has ever seen in France, and which will furnish to us a journal the six pages of which shall be at once printed, bound, pasted together and folded by the machine itself!

With these six pages per day, consequently, no more supplements of Wednesday and Saturday; but, well understood, the matters which made the success of these two numbers, music, foreign correspondence, literature, the yachting, reviews of books, varieties, &c., shall be maintained and disseminated hereafter in the ordinary number, without counting the new heads, about which we shall talk later.

As for the price, it shall be unified to start from the month of October.

The six-page Figaro will cost uniformly 15 centimes at Paris, and 20 centimes in the departments.

Despite the augmentation in the number of leaves, the buyer and the subscriber shall then have to disburse a sum less elevated than at other times; but the slight lowering of price has, we know it, little importance with our clients of the élite.

It is not likewise for the reforms which we have just announced and which answer, as all kinds of progress, to a veritable demand.

The new generations of readers demand, in fact, each day a larger dose of information and of news, and their curiosity legitimate augments as steam, telegraph, and telephone widen the field of information and of news.

For the Seton Hospital.

A large and fashionable audience assembled in Palmer's Theatre yesterday for charity's sake. The receipts from the sale of tickets were given to the Seton Hospital for Consumptives. The names of many women prominent in social life appeared on the house bill as "patronesses."

The play was an antique and highly artificial comedy of intrigue, called "A Duel of Hearts," put together out of her vast store of dramatic recollections by Mrs. Lander, who, it has often been said, was the original of the Infant Phenomenon in "Nicholas Nickleby," and within the memory of men now living was a highly esteemed actress in tragedy. Mrs. Lander's manuscript had been "arranged" by Maida Craigen and Frederick Paulding.

Years ago plays like "A Duel in Hearts" were often liked if well acted. The taste for them has disappeared, and, moreover, "A Duel in Hearts" was not very well acted yesterday. Miss Maida Craigen lacks both the personality and the art required for the portrayal of the fascinating coquette, and few of her associates had the gifts needed to make the ancient artifices of the play seem real.

A young widow by her coquetry broke the heart of a youth. Whereupon the youth's brother—a sophisticated man of the world—set out to break the lady's heart, by way of retaliation. The result was inevitable, of course. Mrs. Glendinning and Mr. St. Maur were reasonably well placed in the performance. Mr. Arthur Forrest acted earnestly as the hero, but his acting hardly carried conviction with it.

HIGH LIFE AMONG THE SAMOANS

MRS. STEVENSON'S EXPERIENCES IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLE.

Social Observances—The Magnificent One and the Beautiful One—The Servant Question.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson has a whole lot of interesting things to say about Samoan women and Samoan society and Samoan housekeeping, and Samoan clothes, and all the other things women love to hear about.

"Samoan housekeeping isn't so simple as it sounds," says Mrs. Stevenson. "You have to get all your supplies from New-Zealand or Australia every month. Think of sending half across the Pacific for a bottle of bluing and a bag of flour, and you'll have some idea of the sort of times we have down there when it comes to keeping house.

"Of course, you grow a lot of things that are good to eat, but they're mostly luxuries. The necessities you have to buy. It takes a native to live on poi and bananas. White people can't stand that.

"The Mormon missionaries that have gone down there of late are trying to live on native diet, and they're in a dreadful state. I've only seen the women, but, dear me, the women are really ghosts, as far as appearances go. They say they're ill, and that they wish they could eat something besides fish and fruit—but their rules forbid them that, you know."

"The servant problem?"

"No, we don't have that. The reason is that we don't have any servants. We have families. If you want a cook you let your wants be known, and you'll be besieged with applicants. When you see one you really like you say: 'Now, if you'll be a good boy, and do so and so,' and then you tell him what you expect him to do, don't you know, 'I'll let you be in my family, and I will allow you so much a month for spending money.'

"If you called the money you give your 'family' for spending money 'wages' they would all leave you in a body. They are excellent help. They do a great deal of work and do it well, and they are devoted and faithful. But you cannot call them servants or treat them like servants.

"It costs money to live in Samoa, no matter what you hear to the contrary. How much? Ah, just about six or seven times as much as it takes to live here. We don't have to spend much money on dress there, to be sure, but when you have to go 1,000 miles to buy a pair of shoes and just as far for a new hat things begin to get complicated.

"Society? There's more society to the square inch in Samoa than in any other place I know.

"White? Oh, no. There's very little white society—only a few official families, just a little handful of people—and there really isn't time for many afternoon teas and things of that sort. But society—plenty of it, and very aristocratic, society too.

"You can't be a society belle unless you have, first of all, good blood. Unless you belong to an old, well-known family of the high rank you are not in Samoan society, no matter how pretty you are.

"Then you must be well up in etiquette, and Samoan etiquette is a great deal harder to learn than all the rules in 'Don't' put together.

"The leader of society there is always a young and beautiful girl. She is chosen from among the village girls, and she is given the title of the 'Beautiful Maid.'

"When the girl has that title you may know she's the social autocrat of her village. She wears all the prettiest bracelets there are, and she never soils her hands with work of any sort. All the other girls wait on her and bow down before her, and she says who's to dance before the King and who isn't, and who's to be invited and who's to be cut—why, the Princess of Wales hasn't half the social power.

"Then there's a man—he's called the 'Magnificent One.' He's always young and handsome and strong, and well up in the latest things in dances and the very newest fad in war songs—and he's dressed up in a dress peculiar to himself, and all the men have to bow when they pass before him.

"My daughter went to a picnic one day when we first went to Samoa. She noticed a young man sitting on a sort of dais, and every one that went near him stooped and almost crawled. She thought: 'Well, this must be some mighty Prince or potentate of some sort.' She went up closer to have a good look at the exalted being, and, lo! it was our cook.

"One of our family was chosen for the 'Beautiful Maid,' and she had to leave us and go and be a society leader. I don't think she cares about it.

"My cook who has gone to be a 'Magnificent One' doesn't like it at all. He says he gets nothing to eat but bananas and bread fruit, and has no bed to sleep on but a mat with a piece of wood for a pillow. And then he has to stay up so late in society, leading dances and such things, that he doesn't get sleep enough, and I fancy he'd rather be a little less swell and a little more comfortable.

"I shall never forget the first time I saw a 'Beautiful Maid' and her train. You know they made Mr. Stevenson, as chief down there, and he was going to visit a village and I went with him, and a party of young girls came to meet us. They were garlanded with flowers and they bore gifts, and they sang as they came. The 'Beautiful Maid' was with them. She led the dance and ruled all the elaborate ceremonies of welcome, and her grace of manner and dignity were wonderful."

Mrs. Stevenson is a large woman, with an intensely interesting face and a manner which is at once simple and dignified. She has great, brave, dark eyes and a soft and unusually sweet voice. She had been quite ill for some time before she left Samoa. Her voice left her almost entirely and she was very weak. Her physicians advised a change of air, and she is already beginning to feel better.

Musical Work of Last Night.

At the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, in West Fortieth Street last night, a concert was given for the purpose of exhibiting the application of the Aeolian organ mechanism to the pipe organ. The mechanism as used in the cabinet organ is already familiar, and many persons who have no skill as players are fond of performing music by means of this contrivance. The programme of last evening was, according to announcement, played by a gentleman who was not an organist. His interpretation of the "William Tell" overture, with which the concert began, would have been a sufficient announcement of his musical status, for he revealed an extensive lack of acquaintance with the tempi and shadings of the familiar composition. It was shown, however, that the pipe organ could be easily operated by the mechanism and of course, that was all that was desired. The artistic part of the evening's entertainment was provided by Rafael Diaz Albertini, a violinist of some excellence.

At Chickering Hall a large audience assembled at the fourth concert of the Ogden Musical Club. Those present could not complain that the programme was niggardly, for it contained no less than twenty-six numbers, including the "Star-Spangled Banner," in singing which the audience was requested to join. The selections embraced the works of many composers, from Weber to Woodman. Some of the choruses were tolerably well sung, and at least one of the solo singers—Alice M. Sherwood—displayed a good voice and a respectable method. A pretty song, called "A Débutante's Bouquet," by Victor Doubler, pleased the audience. Some of the solo singers displayed more ambition than discretion in their selections, but, as they were amateurs, their errors may be forgiven.

A Southern Newspaper's View.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

The United States Supreme Court declares that the entire income-tax law is unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court is right. What a blessing it is, to be sure, that the cranks and demagogues and charlatans are not altogether on top in this great country. The opinion of the court was pronounced by the Democratic Chief Justice, and it is very gratifying that Associate Justice Field, another Democrat, concurred with him. A Democratic Congress passed the law against the protests of most of the

COSTA RICA'S BOUNDARIES

Nicaragua's Neglect to Appoint a Surveying Commission.

ONE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC

A Canvass of Education in Favor of a Union Similar to That of the United States Is Gaining Favor.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Señor Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Costa Rican Legation, referring to-day to the report that President Ygleslas, in his message to the Legislature, said that his Government would consider only the official boundary line between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, fixed by his own engineers, said:

"This statement is not correct. What President Ygleslas said was this: 'As to the differences which have arisen with Nicaragua on the boundary question, the basis for upholding Costa Rican sovereignty and causing it to be respected has been the boundary line laid down by the Costa Rican Commission, which adjusted its work to the provisions of the treaty of 1858, confirmed and defined by the award of Mr. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America.

"'It is to be regretted,' President Ygleslas adds, 'for the good of both republics, that Nicaragua, under one pretext or another, has not appointed, as she was bound to do, her commission to mark out the formal lines of the respective boundaries.'"

The reports from Managua that war will follow as a result of this boundary dispute are authoritatively denied. The Nicaraguan Government telegraphed to its representative here—Dr. Guzman—on Monday last that the reports were without foundation, and that the most cordial relations existed between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It would appear, however, that the Nicaraguan Government has not shown the same desire to reach a satisfactory settlement of the dispute.

Costa Rica sent a commission into the field and retained it there for a year, making a careful survey of the land in dispute. Although Nicaragua was bound by the terms of the treaty between the two countries to form a similar commission and co-operate with the Costa Ricans, it did not do so, and for this reason the contention is still unsettled.

According to advices received here a Central American union, with a chief executive and a national congress, each of the five republics retaining their separate autonomy—a union, in short, modeled on that of the United States, and which has been the dream of the advanced Central American statesmen for the last half century—seems now to be in a fair way of realization.

The new impulse given to the movement dates from the recent occupation of Corinto by the British forces. This satisfied the Central Americans that their only safety against foreign aggression lay in an alliance of all the republics—an alliance which will necessitate the obliteration of all local jealousies and the formation of a compact union for their greater interests and protection.

The educated classes in Central America have long favored such a union, but the prejudices of the masses have been difficult to overcome, and it is this element which has proved a stumbling block in the way of its success.

Late reports from Central America show, however, that all classes of citizens are now beginning to appreciate the necessity of a federal union, and the campaign of education that is now in active progress, it is believed, will be followed by gratifying results.

It may be, as a distinguished Central American expressed it to-day, several years before such a union is formed, and it may come in less time. But that it will come, he said, he had not the slightest doubt.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY DECORATIONS.

Earl of Aberdeen, Grand Cross; Irving and Walter Besant, Knights.

LONDON, May 24.—The Queen's birthday was celebrated to-day in the usual manner. All the public buildings were decorated.

The anniversary will be celebrated officially to-morrow. The Prince of Wales will attend the dinner to be given by Lord Rosebery.

Lord Rosebery dined with the Queen last evening, slept at Windsor last night, and had an audience with her Majesty this morning. The Queen approved the list of birthday honors submitted to her by the Premier.

An extra Gazette announces that the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, has been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Mr. Shultz, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and Mr. Joly, ex-Prime Minister of Quebec, Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George, and Mr. Milne, Collector of Customs at Victoria, B. C., (for services in connection with the Bering Sea negotiations,) Mr. Hamilton, Receiver General of British Guiana; Mr. Pile, Speaker of the Assembly, Barbados, and Mr. Sweet-Escott, Colonial Secretary of Honduras, Companions of the same order.

The appointment of Gen. Lord Roberts as Field Marshal, in succession to the late Sir Patrick Grant, is also gazetted.

Among those knighted are Henry Irving, the actor, and Walter Besant, the author.

The following were also knighted: Dr. W. H. Kingston of Montreal, Lewis Morris, the poet, and Dr. W. H. Russell, the war correspondent.

The Right Hon. Baron Playfair of St. Andrews and the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, members of the House of Commons for Halifax, were created Knights of the Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

Dispatches received here show that dinners and receptions in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the Queen were given at all the British Embassies and Legations. Reviews of the troops were held and salutes fired in the colonial capitals and also at Cairo and Gibraltar.

In Berlin, Emperor William gave a dinner to eighty guests, including Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador; Chancellor von Hohenlohe, and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

IN DEFENSE OF OSCAR WILDE.

It Is Coherent Testimony Against That of a Horde of Blackmailers.

LONDON, May 24.—Upon the resumption of the trial of Oscar Wilde in the Old Bailey Court to-day, Sir Frank Lockwood, Solicitor General, made application to the Judge for the reinstatement in the case of the evidence in regard to Shelley which the court eliminated from the case yesterday. The court refused to grant the application.

Sir Edward Clarke then opened the case for the defense. He complained of the unjust manner in which the prosecution of the case had been conducted, and declared that because of this the defendant could answer to only a remnant of the charges.

Wilde was then called to the stand, and repeated the testimony he gave in the previous trial. Wilde was physically weak and was allowed to sit while testifying.

Wilde's testimony brought out nothing new. Sir F. Lockwood, throughout his cross-examination, carefully avoided giving the defendant any opening for a literary speech.

Sir Edward Clarke, in his speech to the jury on behalf of Wilde, maintained that the coherent account which Wilde had given entitled his word to be accepted in preference to the allegations of a horde of blackmailers who had long been the pests of London.

Sir Francis Lockwood was addressing the jury when the court adjourned.

PARIS, May 24.—The Figaro publishes a telegram from Lord Alfred Douglas, son of the Marquis of Queensberry, demanding an apology from the paper for having alleged in its columns that he was concerned in the Piccadilly fight with the Marquis of Queensberry.

The telegram, which is dated at Rouen, adds that Lord Alfred greatly regrets that it was his brother and not himself who corrected his father on that occasion.

ATTACK ON THE OPIUM TRADE.

Its Suppression Would Create a Deficit in Indian Revenue.

LONDON, May 24.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, (Liberal,) member for the Barnard Division of Durham, made a motion attacking the report of the Opium Commission and the opium trade generally, and demanding that the Indian Government suppress it.

The Right Hon. Henry Fowler, Secretary of State for India, strongly opposed the motion. The suppression of the opium trade, he said, would deprive 1,250,000 poor peasant growers of their entire livelihood, and create a great deficit in the Indian revenue.

The motion was defeated by a vote of 176 to 59.

COLOMBIA AND MOSQUITO COAST

Gen. Rengifo Tells the History of the Recent Revolutionary War.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The report from Colon that Colombia will assert her right to the control of the Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua is an old one. Colombia for a century has insisted upon her ownership of the strip.

It was reported yesterday that Gen. Julio Rengifo, the Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, who returned to his native country in January last to assist in suppressing the recent rebellion, and who arrived in Washington to-day, had brought with him a voluminous correspondence from Bogota setting forth at great length Colombia's claim to the Mosquito Coast.

Gen. Rengifo said to-day that the Government had sent him a number of letters which came to the United States on the steamer which brought him to New-York yesterday, but which he had not read and which he might not have an opportunity of reading for several days.

He says a boundary dispute has existed between Colombia and Costa Rica for many years, which involves a principle analogous to that in the Mosquito Coast case. Colombia desires first a settlement of the Costa Rican dispute, and when this shall have been reached a precedent will be established with reference to her claim to the Mosquito Coast.

Gen. Rengifo cannot say whether his unread instructions require him to lay this matter before the State Department, as reported, the more particularly as the dispute is one which concerns only the two countries in question. Should his Government desire him to acquaint the department with all the facts in the case, however, he will do so at once.

To a United Press reporter Gen. Rengifo gave an interesting review of the recent revolution in Colombia. The moving spirit in the affair was Gen. Santos Acosta, a man of high character and great prestige in the republic, but who was arrested by the Federal authorities so early in the affair that his influence upon his followers was virtually lost.

His principal lieutenants were Vargas Santos, Pedro Maria Pinzon, Pedro Rodriguez, and Messrs. Ruiz and Gutierrez. The revolution, Gen. Rengifo says, was inspired by the political ambitions of these six men. It began in January last, and was ended a few weeks ago by a decisive victory gained by the Government forces at Siso.

This was the most considerable engagement of the war, the rebels being represented by a force of 3,000, while the Government troops were 500 less. Both sides, considering the number of men engaged, lost heavily. Eight hundred Government troops were killed and 600 of the rebels.

The latter, Gen. Rengifo says, were well armed and well officered. The aggregate strength of the rebel forces was 14,000, but these were divided into several commands and stationed at different points of the republic. But for the firm and decisive action taken by the Government, the revolution would have spread rapidly and gained considerable proportions.

It was suppressed, virtually, in sixty days, although some guerrilla fighting occurred after the revolutionists had been practically overthrown.

The Government, Gen. Rengifo added, had shown great clemency toward the rebels and their leaders. The domestic affairs of the republic were now tranquil, and the Government was more firmly established than ever.

NASR ULLAH KHAN'S GREETING.

His Father, the Ameer, Bought Many Cashmere Shawls for Gifts.

LONDON, May 24.—Nasr Ullah Khan landed at Portsmouth this morning. The war ships in the harbor were decorated with flags, and fired salutes in his honor as he landed.

The young man was received by the Mayor of Portsmouth and the commanding officer of the Portsmouth garrison. These officials delivered addresses of welcome, after which the visitor witnessed a parade of troops. Later, he took a special train for London.

An immense crowd greeted his arrival here. The station was decorated with flags and flowers, and the floor was carpeted. Nasr Ullah Khan left the train as soon as it stopped, and proceeded to a carriage. He was driven to Dorchester House, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

The Times of India recently published some interesting particulars concerning Nasr Ullah Khan. He is practically Accountant General of Afghanistan, and has the reputation of being a shrewd man of business. His knowledge of the English language is limited, but he affects English dress, except a turban with a rich diamond star at the side instead of a hat. He is of medium height and slender build.

When it had been definitely decided that Nasr Ullah Khan was to visit England, his father immediately made it known that no expense was to be spared in souvenirs of his visit for his hosts in England, and, as a preliminary, a sum of not less than two lacs of rupees was sent to Cashmere for the purchase of rich shawls and other costly presents.

It is not yet known how long Prince Nasr Ullah will remain in England, but it is not unlikely the visit will extend beyond three weeks. On his return it is probable that he will run through the Continent and proceed home by way of Kandahar, where elaborate arrangements are to be made in honor of his visit, and where, in all probability, his wedding with the daughter of a wealthy chief will occur.

MEXICAN MINING DUTY BILL.

A Distribution of a Tax on a Class Among All Silver Producers.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Mexican Minister, Señor Romero, referring to the published statement that the Mexican Government had decreed an export duty discriminating against the American capital invested in Mexican mining enterprises, said that he was not aware that such a bill had been approved as yet by the Mexican Congress; but as it was presented by the Executive, he believed it very likely that it would be approved.

Señor Romero said that the real object of the pending bill was to distribute upon the whole mining industry of Mexico the very high duty which is now levied upon the minting of silver.

The present minting duty is 4.44 per cent. In the bill presented by the Executive, the present minting duty is reduced to 2 per cent., and the present stamp tax on silver is fixed at 3 per cent. upon the silver and gold extracted from the mines, the payment of that duty to take place at the Custom House through which it is exported, as the easiest way to collect it.

But that fact, he said, did not make it really an export duty. The real object of the new bill was to distribute equally between all the silver producers of Mexico the present taxes which now lay only upon certain classes of miners. Therefore the imputation that it was a discriminating measure against American capital invested in mining in Mexico was without foundation.

LUCANIA MAKES A NEW RECORD.

The Long Route Traversed in 5 Days 11 Hours 40 Minutes.

QUEENSTOWN, May 24.—The steamer Lucania, from New-York, arrived here at 6:55 o'clock this morning, having covered 2,887 miles in 5 days 11 hours and 40 minutes, which establishes a record for the long route.

Her daily runs were 431, 505, 524, 522, 517, and 398 miles. On May 22, in latitude 48°, longitude 28°, she passed a submerged wreck, six feet of which were visible above water. The wreck was in a position dangerous to navigation.

REICHSTAG SESSION IS CLOSED.

Socialists Quitted the Chamber, the Rest Cheered the Kaiser.

BERLIN, May 24.—The session of the Reichstag closed at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon, Chancellor Hohenlohe reading the imperial message bringing the sittings to an end.

The President, Baron Buol von Berenberg, called for three cheers for the Emperor, which were given, the Socialist members having previously left the chamber.

Treaty Obligations and Dr. Herz.

LONDON, May 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Home Secretary Asquith denied that the official medical reports on the condition of Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama Canal lobbyist, had warned the Government that they were trifling with his life by keeping him in custody in a hotel in Bournemouth. The Government, he said, were determined to fulfill their treaty obligations with France in the matter.

Difficulties of the French Budget.

PARIS, May 24.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a motion made by M. Cavaignac, refusing to grant additional supplies unless equivalent reductions are made in other directions. The committee will to-morrow hear M. Ribot, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, in support of the budget demands.

Croydon Elects a Conservative.

LONDON, May 24.—The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, Conservative, was elected yesterday to the Parliamentary seat for Croydon, made vacant by the succession of the former occupant, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, Conservative, to the rank and title of Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. Mr. Ritchie was not opposed.

Shanghai Report of Russian Doings.

LONDON, May 24.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Shanghai says that great excitement has been caused there by a report that the Russians have occupied Kirin, Manchuria, thus cutting off the retreat of a large force of Japanese troops.

Giolitti's Charge Against Crispi.

PARIS, May 24.—Signor Giolitti, ex-Premier and ex-Minister of the Interior of Italy, has written a letter to the Figaro in which he asserts that Premier Crispi's indebtedness to the State Bank in Rome is 1,250,000 lire.

Spanish Gunboats for Cuban Waters.

MADRID, May 24.—The Spanish Government has decided to build at Cadiz a gunboat for permanent service in Cuban waters. The torpedo boats Martin Alonzo and Filipinas will sail for Cuba to-morrow.

Challemel-Lacour Has Recovered.

PARIS, May 24.—M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, has almost entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. He visited President Faure to-day.

Mount Vesuvius in Eruption.

NAPLES, May 24.—Mount Vesuvius is in an unusually active state of eruption. The seismic instruments in the vicinity are most active.

Electric Exhibits Burned at Prague.

PRAGUE, May 24.—The annex building containing the electrical exhibits of the Prague Exposition was burned to-day with its contents.

Cunard Steamship Corinthia Launched

GLASGOW, May 24.—The new Cunard steamship Corinthia was launched in the Clide to-day.

Jury in the Hyams Case Disagree.

TORONTO, Ont., May 24.—The jury in the Hyams case were unable to agree.

ELEVEN MEN FOR M'LAUGHLIN'S TRIAL

Twice the Box Was Filled Yesterday with Provisional Jurors.

The jury for the trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin was completed twice yesterday, but two peremptory challenges made gaps, and when court adjourned at 10 o'clock last night only eleven jurors were in the box.

William E. Parr, a flour merchant of 4 State Street, and John C. Weaver, a contractor, of 1,687 Washington Avenue, were secured yesterday to serve in place of two of the old men who dropped out.

Otto Hesse, who had been provisionally accepted by both sides as Juror No. 1, was peremptorily challenged by the defense after the twelfth seat had been temporarily filled by the acceptance of Mr. Parr. Then Henry J. Whitnell, who occupied seat No. 3, asked to be excused on account of the illness of his wife. His request was granted, and Daniel P. Miller of 548 Broadway, and John H. Ruckel, broker, 18 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, were now sworn in as Jurors Nos. 1 and 2. Mr. Miller will act as foreman.

The work of filling the jury box will be resumed this morning at 9:30, and the court will sit until noon.

John W. Foland Dies Suddenly.

John W. Foland, forty-five years old, of the firm of Fitch & Foland, bluestone contractors, died suddenly of heart disease in the office of the firm, at 42 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, at 4:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Foland moved to New-York from Saugerties, N. Y., about seven months ago and has been living at 389 Mott Avenue. He leaves a wife and several sons and daughters. The body was taken to the Morrisania Police Station and afterward removed home on a permit from Coroner O'Meagher. It will be sent to Saugerties to-day.

An Early Memorial Day.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., May 24.—A Memorial Day celebration will be held here to-morrow by the Gen. U. S. Grant Garrison, Army and Navy Union, of this place. In the parade the Grant Garrison will be joined by Tyler Garrison, Fort Schuyler; Sedgwick Garrison, West Point; Custer Garrison, Brooklyn; the United States Engineer Battalion and Band, and the Second Artillery Band of Davids Island.

After the parade the soldiers' graves in the Old Post Cemetery will be decorated. This affair is to be held before May 30, so that the Engineer Corps may attend. On Memorial Day the engineers will participate in the usual parade in New-York.

Sad Fate of a Little Girl.

TROY, N. Y., May 24.—May Shannon, agen seven years, of Cohoes, was missed from her home, on Main Street, last Saturday. Search was unavailing, despite the reward of $100 offered by the Common Council of the city. This afternoon a boy named Fred Cough, while fishing at the dyke, a branch of the Mohawk, near the lower end of Cohoes, discovered the body of the little girl. The medical examination revealed the fact that an assault was the cause of her death. No clue has been found to the perpetrator.

Sent to Elmira for Forgery.

William R. V. Hawken, formerly managing clerk for Clark Bell, the lawyer, was sentenced yesterday to three years in the Elmira Reformatory by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court.

Hawken was convicted of forging the name of Clark Bell as Secretary of the Medico-Legal Society to a Post Office money order.

The Clarendon Hotel to Reopen.

The Clarendon Hotel, on Washington Street, Brooklyn, will open July 1, under the management of John Hill and James Blake. Mr. Hill is at the head of the Hotel Savarin. The Clarendon Hotel is at present in the hands of a receiver.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Newburg, N. Y., May 24.—Fire last evening on the farm of Elias Gerrow, in the town of Blooming Grove, destroyed his barns, granary, hays, &c. Thirty-eight blooded cows and a bull were consumed in the flames. Loss, $5,000; insured for $3,000.

Simcoe, Ontario, May 24.—The Mansion House and stables, and seven adjoining buildings, including E. C. Collins's agricultural works, were burned this morning. Loss, $20,000; partially insured.

Bedford, Quebec, May 24.—Fire here this morning destroyed Eugene Cyr's carriage factory, A. Faber's bakery, and four adjoining buildings. Loss, $20,000; insurance small.

Buffalo, May 24.—The Buffalo Brass Works, located at Depew, a suburb of this city, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $25,000.

Toronto, Ontario, May 24.—R. B. Elgie's wooden-ware factory was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $25,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

Dining Cars on Royal Blue Line.

Two additional trains on the Royal Blue Line to Baltimore and Washington have been equipped with dining cars, making five in all. The dining-car service on the Royal Blue Line is noted for its excellence. Trains leave New-York from Station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

FAREWELL TO WILLIAMS

Continued from Page 1.

the Tenderloin on June 15, 1881, where he remained until he was made Inspector on Aug. 9, 1887. He has since been in charge of the First Inspection District, which includes all the precincts on the east side of the city from the Battery to East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

It is said that by carefully husbanding his meagre salary for years ex-Inspector Williams has grown rich. He is said to own a town house and a country house, and a handsome yacht, in which he can travel from town to country place.

It was freely rumored about Police Headquarters yesterday morning that Chief Byrnes and Inspector Williams would be forced out of the police force. The Commissioners, through President Roosevelt, announced that they declined to either deny or affirm any of the rumors, and Commissioner Andrews, after Inspector Williams had been retired, said that the latter had not been forced to retire.

Whether an effort is being made to get rid of Chief Byrnes, as rumored, could not be ascertained yesterday, but that he has not the full confidence of the Police Board is well known.

This lack of confidence in Chief Byrnes is shown by the action of the Board in taking important and almost revolutionary steps without his knowledge, and by making public such letters as the following, from Thomas McGregor, which was read in open meeting yesterday:

"Will the result of the McLaughlin trial cause Superintendent Byrnes to disconnect himself from the Police Department? Undoubtedly this should be the case. McLaughlin is not half as guilty as Byrnes in the minds of all fair-minded men who know anything about this city. There is no question about McLaughlin's guilt. He is worth $200,000 or $300,000, all made in the department. Byrnes confessed that he was worth $650,000. He was not asked how much more than that amount. The fact is he is worth $1,500,000, and every dollar of it was wages of blackmail and corruption. He has any number of collectors in the department, McLaughlin being the chief one of them. But he was cunning enough to feather his own nest in the meantime.

"The Police Department can never be improved with Byrnes at the head. It is getting worse every day, and no matter how hard you and your associates labor for its improvement it will be of no avail. The rank and file will never believe in Byrnes.

"Murderers and thugs continue to have their own way and bunko steerers and confidence men feel certain that they are safe in plying their business, knowing that Byrnes and McLaughlin have got a great share in the swag.

"Byrnes has seen the handwriting on the wall for some time, and has, therefore, been making every effort to perpetuate himself in office and get beyond the power of anybody to remove him."

When asked to deny or affirm the rumor that he had been asked to apply for retirement, Chief Byrnes declined to say anything upon the subject.

Whatever his intentions are, they are as well secreted as are those of the Commissioners.

One-half of the rumors current yesterday morning were shown to be correct before the day was over, and many persons at Police Headquarters expect new developments before many days.

Ex-Roundsman Jacob Pratt, who left the police force to organize the Police Department of Guatemala in 1883, and has lately been reappointed to the force, was at Headquarters yesterday. It was said that the Commissioners wish to make him a Captain. He is a veteran of the late war.

Mrs. John Flynn, widow of a policeman, sent a letter to the board asking to be given work of some kind. She said she was destitute. The Commissioners all agreed that widows of police officers should be employed in the department whenever there is work for them. President Roosevelt said it should be a rule.

Commissioner Andrews brought up the question of reappointing former members of the force. He said that large numbers of applications had come in from men who want to get back. The Commissioners decided to send all the applicants before the Board of Surgeons to be examined as to their physical qualifications.

All who are reappointed will first have to sign a release of their present pensions.

The board expressed its opposition to the bill increasing the pay of doormen from $1,000 to $1,200. There is to be a hearing on the bill at the Mayor's office on May 29, and a committee of doormen applied for permission to appear at the Mayor's office in favor of the measure. The board refused the permission asked, and will notify the doormen that any arguments they may have in favor of the bill should be presented to the board. President Roosevelt said that the board should make it a rule that no member of the uniformed force hereafter shall appeal for or against legislation, except through the board. The Commissioner said:

"I will present a resolution to that effect now, to be laid over, if you like, to be acted upon at the next meeting."

The following suggestions made by Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of Elections, for the examination of applicants for the position of election officers, were adopted by the board:

"First. The list of persons named for the positions of Inspectors, poll and ballot clerks must be accompanied in each case by a written application in the usual form as to name, age, residence, political faith, occupation, and place of business, in the handwriting of the applicant, together with a certificate signed by two reputable citizens that he is known to them to be of good character.

"Second. Immediately after the said lists have been filed with the Board of Police, each person named thereon shall be furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Elections with a copy of the election laws and a circular containing instruction as to its use.

"Third. Within six days thereafter said person shall be notified to appear at the Bureau of Elections on the day and hour specified for examination as to his fitness to perform the duties of the position for which he is an applicant, said examination to be in a method somewhat similar to a non-competitive civil service form, with a view especially to test clerical ability and familiarity with the more important sections of the election law.

"Fourth. For the purposes of said examination, the courtroom shall be used daily during the period from the 1st to the 15th day of September, except Thursdays, the settees therein to be fitted up with the adjustable shelf, submitted to the board.

"Fifth. The examinations to be conducted under the supervision of the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, with the clerical force at his disposal, and such other assistance as the Board of Police may authorize.

"Sixth. It is estimated that by devoting six hours a day, (two in the morning, two in the afternoon, and two in the evening,) to the work—giving Inspectors one hour each—that 1,080 Inspectors, or 2,160 poll and ballot clerks could be handled per day, thus, upon a basis of 1,400 Election Districts, the examination of 11,000 election officers, (making an allowance for failure to appear,) could be completed within ten days."

BYRNES WILL NOT TALK.

Nothing to Say About a Story the Board Wants to Get Him Out.

Chief Byrnes refused last night to discuss the statement published in an evening newspaper to the effect that the Police Commissioners had determined to force him out of the department with which he had been connected for over thirty years, nor would he give any intimation as to what course he would pursue under the circumstances.

It had been current gossip in police circles for some time that at least three of the Commissioners—Messrs. Roosevelt, Andrews, and Parker—had made up their minds to oust Chief Byrnes, but that Commissioner Grant was not in accord with them in this determination. The position of Byrnes is, however, well night impregnable. He is a veteran of the war, and can only be removed on charges, and it has been conceded that there is no good ground for charges against him. He can, of course, sever his connection with the force by resignation, or by asking for retirement from active service on a pension. Such a request must, under the law, be granted, as he has been in service more than twenty-five years.

It is a well-known fact that Chief Byrnes, immediately after the last election, placed his request for retirement in the hands of Mayor Strong, to be used at Mr. Strong's discretion, and it was at the urgent request of the Mayor that this application for retirement was subsequently withdrawn. Mr. Strong asked Mr. Byrnes to remain at the head of the police force, and Mr. Byrnes conceived it a duty he owed the public to comply with this request, to hold the police force together, and prevent utter demoralization. It is also well known that since the advent of the present Board of Commissioners he has been ignored, and has never been consulted as to the necessary methods to be adopted for the proper reorganization of the police force, on which subject the Chief had decided and practical opinions. This would seem to indicate that a majority of the Commissioners had determined to render the position of Chief Byrnes so uncomfortable that he would, in self respect, ask to be retired.

The Commissioners yesterday refused to either affirm or deny the published statement that they had determined to get rid of Byrnes.

The retirement of Inspector Williams was brought about much in this way: After reading the statement in the evening paper that he must go, the Inspector went to see the Commissioners, and asked them plainly whether they had determined to force him out of the department. The interview is said to have been very stormy, and resulted in the request for the Inspector's resignation. Williams refused to resign, and told the Commissioners that, as he had been more than twenty-five years in the department, he demanded his right under the law to be retired on half pay. Notwithstanding the statement heretofore made by the Commissioners that no member of the police force who had been smirched by testimony brought out by the Lexow investigation would be permitted to retire, but would be called upon to defend himself against the charges made against him, the request for retirement was immediately granted.

LIBRARIES ARE CONSOLIDATED

The Name Will Be "The New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations."

The agreement of consolidation between the Trustees of the Astor Library, the Trustees of the Lenox Library, and the Tilden Trust was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk.

The agreement was executed on Thursday by Thomas M. Markoe, the President of the Astor Library; John S. Kennedy, the President of the Lenox Library, and Alexander E. Orr, the Vice President of the Tilden Trust. The name of the consolidated corporation is to be, "The New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations."

The Trustees of the new library are Thomas M. Markoe, Henry Drisler, John L. Cadwalader, Henry C. Potter, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Stephen H. Olin, Edward King, Daniel Huntington, Frederick Sturges, Alexander Maitland, John S. Kennedy, William Allen Butler, George L. Rives, John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green, George W. Smith, Alexander E. Orr, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Samuel P. Avery, and Philip Schuyler.

The purposes of the new corporation, as set forth in the agreement, are to establish and maintain a free public library and reading room in this city, with such branches as may be deemed advisable, and to continue and promote the several objects and purposes as set forth in the respective acts of incorporation of each organization.

The first meeting of the Trustees is to be called by John L. Cadwalader, George L. Rives, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, or any two of them. At this meeting an organization is to be effected by the election of a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The Trustees shall then, in behalf of the new corporation, receive and enter into possession and mangagement of the libraries of the several corporations, and also of all the property owned by each, and the Board of Trustees of each corporation shall take such action as may be found necssary in order to transfer to the new corporation the title to all real estate, securities, and all other property standing in their names or owned by them.

It is provided then that the Boards of Trustees shall meet and carry out the purposes of this agreement, and the Trustees of the new corporation shall adopt suitable by-laws for the general management and conduct of the new corporation.

Edward King, when visited last night, expressed much satisfaction at what he styled the happy outcome of the efforts of those who have been so energetic in bringing about the consolidation of the libraries.

The meeting of the Trustees, he said, would be held Monday afternoon at the Astor Library. Then organization would take place and action would follow.

When asked where the temporary home of the consolidated libraries would be, Mr. King said:

"I have no doubt that the action of the board, when it meets, will be to carry out the expressed desire of the Trustees of the three libraries, which is to make the Lenox a home for the three libraries for the present.

"No one," he added, "of the three libraries could individually carry out the objects for which it was established. In union there is strength, and I, for one, am much gratified in knowing that the consolidation is now a fact accompli."

Alphonse Daudet in London.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Our distinguished visitor, the incomparable Daudet, has, it is clear, two methods. One is the laborious, the detailed, the "old." He has described it himself:

"The fact is (he has written) that in a tiny green note-book, full of closely written memoranda and puzzling erasures, I have, under the generic title 'The South,' made, during years and years, a complete summary of the country of my birth, its climate, customs, temperament; its accent, gestures, frenzies, and ebullition caused by our sun, and the ingenuous tendency to lie, which proceeds from an excess of imagination, from an exuberant folly, gossiping and good-natured; so totally different from the cold, perverse, calculating lie met with in the north."

Into that green book of his everything is put down—from the country songs, the proverbial sayings and expressions wherein the instinct of a people is revealed, to the street cries of hawkers of fresh water, the vendors of sugar-plums and azeroles at the fairs, even to the means over our illness. And thus it was that the immortal Tartarin was created. But it is not thus that John Bull is being filled in.

For now look at M. Daudet's other method—the impressionist, the rapid, the "new." He arrived on these shores (for the first time in his life) on Monday, and yesterday he told an interviewer that he had grasped already "your cordiality, your solidity, your passionate but undemonstrative love of country, the order which reigns everywhere in your domestic and political life." Not bad for five days' work! But probably the two methods will be combined; and before he has done with us, we too, we dare say, shall all go down into that little green note-book. Let us hope that the final result will be as flattering as the first impression.

Do Not Agree With Mrs. Sherwood.

The report of a meeting in Chicago at which Mrs. John Sherwood lectured upon New-York society has created a great deal of feeling among both the men and women of New-York. Mrs. Sherwood states, according to the report, that New-York society is rapidly deteriorating, implying that coarseness, vulgarity, and even worse have become integral parts of its very foundation.

This is denied emphatically by people in a position to know the facts. Society is, on the contrary, constantly improving, they assert.

Many Charges Against This Man.

Sam Castin, alias Sam Cassney, alias Jew Sam, is in custody at Police Headquarters, charged with robbing Mrs. Maillard of 273 West Thirty-eighth Street, of jewels valued at $7,000 on March 30 last. The prisoner is wanted in the West for jewel robberies aggregating many thousand dollars. A detective from St. Louis has arrived with a warrant for him on another charge, and others are expected.

Northwestern Dividend.

A prominent Director of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad is responsible for the statement that the Directors of the company at the meeting next month will declare only 1½ per cent. dividend on the common stock. Conferences have been held with leading stockholders with the result that two-thirds in amount have agreed that only 4 per cent. should be paid for the year.

AT THE HOTELS.

—William Lowther of London is at the Brevoort House.

—Jefferson Chandler of Washington is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale University is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Congressman John A. Quackenbush of Stillwater, N. Y., is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Senator Abraham Lansing and John Boyd Thacher of Albany are at the Gilsey.

—Francis G. Peabody of Cambridge, Mass., and N. K. Fairbank of Chicago are at the Brunswick.

—James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, and ex-Congressman John M. Wiley of Buffalo are at the Holland.

—Senator David B. Hill of Albany, and Augustine Heard, formerly United States Minister to Corea, are at the Normandie.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Announces that a new Long Branch Express will be placed in service to-day, leaving foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, week-days at 2:30 P. M.—Adv.

ROUMANIA'S GREAT BRIDGE TO DOBRUDJA

Important Political and Strategical Work Which Will Improve Trade.

From D'Illustration, Paris.

In 1885 the Roumanian Government proposed an international competition for a railway bridge at Cernavoda. The results were not satisfactory, the calculations on which the competitors based their contributions being erroneous.

The Roumanian Government then appointed a commission of engineers, French, German, and Roumanian. The result of this was the adoption of the system of high bridges, with fixed transverses. The adopted system was that of the cantilever bridge.

The object of the construction is to reunite the newly conquered province of Dobrudja with Roumania, and Roumania with the Black Sea by the port of Constanza. It will have a great importance, political and strategical, and improve considerably the general conditions of trade in Roumania, especially in the Winter, when ice renders the Danube impassable.

This fixed bridge is the only one which crosses the Danube on the down side to Naussatz. It is situated at 280 kilometers from the mouth of the river. At this place the Danube is formed of two branches, the Danube and the Borcea, separated from each other by a plain of 12 kilometers. The width is 620 meters and the depth 10. In the Spring the water ascends to 7 meters above the low mark. The current has a rapidity of 2 meters to the second. The undertaking comprises two bridges, one on the Danube and the other on the Borcea.

The first has a height of 30 meters above high water. The superstructure is formed of two cantilevers 20 meters in length, resting on two piles the extremities of which are three semiparabolic cantilevers 900 meters in length. The trellis is double, with extended and compressed diagonals. It forms nine panels. The superstructure is made of Siemens-Martin steel.

The inauguration of this monumental bridge is to be celebrated with a great festival is September.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Thomas J. Gill, a prominent Grand Army man, died at Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning, after three years' illness. He was a Past Commander of Robert O. Tyler Post, G. A. R., and had served on the Council of Administration of the Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic. He was forty-eight years a clerk in the Aetna Life Insurance Company. He was President of the city Common Council in 1880, and was an active Republican in politics. Mr. Gill was born in Liverpool, England, and was fifty-two years old. He served in the war of the rebellion as a Corporal in Company C, Tenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He leaves a wife and one child.

—The Rev. Father Henry Relt of St. Mary's Catholic Church, York, Penn., died there yesterday morning, aged forty-five years. He was born in Germany and was ordained a priest twenty years ago. He was stationed at Lykens, Lock Haven, Trevorton, Gettysburg, and Lancaster before going to York.

—Thomas P. Bedillion, formerly a prominent jeweler of Pittsburg, was found dead in the Diamond Hotel, at McKeesport, Penn., at noon to-day. He had been there for several days collecting. He was about fifty years of age and leaves a family at Sewickley, Penn.

—Joseph M. Shoemaker, a member of the firm of Joseph M. Shoemaker & Co., bankers and brokers of Philadelphia, died suddenly at his home, in Germantown, yesterday morning.

A.—A.—Wire Screen Doors by the 1,000 or single one at ROEBUCK'S, 172 Fulton St., New-York; 14th St., Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

DIED.

CLELAND.—On Thursday morning, May 23, Clarence Benedict, son of Josephine H. and the late James W. Cleland.

Funeral services will be held at his mother's residence, 23 East 73d St., on Monday, May 27, at 2 P. M.

DOREMUS.—At Brick Church, East Orange, May 24, Edwin Patterson Doremus, son of Elias O. and Harriet P. Doremus, aged 27 years.

Funeral services from the residence of his father, 69 Washington St., on Monday, May 27, at 2:30 P. M., on arrival of 1:30 train from Barclay St.

GORMAN.—On Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at his residence, 140 East 72d St., John J. Gorman, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 55th St., on Saturday, May 25, at 1:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

KOLB.—On Friday, May 24, 1895, Marie Louise Kolb, née Denicke, beloved wife of C. Gottlob Kolb.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 3,483 3d Av., on Sunday, May 26, at 2 P. M.

McCULLOCH.—At his country residence, Holly Hills, Prince Georges County

MISTAKES OF UNCLE SAM

Action of the Spanish Man-of-War Not Without Precedents.

ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES

Famous Case of the Royal Mail Steamer Trent During the War —Seizure of the Confederate Florida.

The action some weeks ago of the commander of a Spanish man-of-war in firing upon the Allianca, a United States mail steamer, flying the Stars and Stripes, off the Cuban coast was not without precedents established by the United States. The first case was when Capt. Charles Wilkes, while in command of the United States steamer San Jacinto, on the 8th of November, 1861, upon her own responsibility stopped the English mail steamer Tren toff the Bermudas and took from her deck James M. Mason of Virginia, and John Slidell, of Louisiana, the Confederate Comissioners to England and France and their secretaries, George Eustis and J. E. Macfarland.

In October these gentlemen sailed from Charleston, S. C., on the blockade runner Theodora, and were safely landed at Cardenas, in Cuba. From there they proceeded to Havana, where they took passage in the royal mail steamer Trent, a vessel belonging to a regular line of British steamers running between Vera Cruz and St. Thomas, and sailed from Havana on the 7th of November.

Capt. Wilkes learned that the Confederate Commissioners would sail from Havana in the Trent on the 7th, and he bore away to the narrow channel off old Bahama, through which the Trent would pass on her way to St. Thomas. About 11:40 A. M. of the 8th the Trent hove in sight, when a shot was fired across her bows, to which her commander paid no attention. The San Jacinto then fired a shell, which exploded about 100 fathoms ahead of the Trent, which caused her engines to stop. The red cross of St. George was raised to her peak, and Capt. Moir hailed: "What do you mean by stopping my ship, and why do you do it with shotted guns, contrary to usage?" Lieut. Breese of the San Jacinto replied: "We are going to send a boat on board of you, lay to." In a few minutes Lieut. Breese pulled up to the port gangway, and Lieut. D. M. Fairfax went to the starboard side and boarded the Trent alone, and was met by the First Officer, who asked what he wanted. Capt. Moir immediately came forward and said in angry tones: "How dare you come on board my ship? What right have you here? This is an outrage; the flag there (pointing to the British ensign) will make you pay for this."

Upon the refusal of Capt. Moir to furnish her passenger list, Lieut. Fairfax called up his boat crew, armed with cutlasses and pistols, and his marines, with muskets and bayonets. Sending a detachment to the lower deck, Lieut. Fairfax drew up the rest of his men across the deck, cutting off communication from abaft the mainmast to the forecastle. Turning to Capt. Moir, Lieut. Fairfax said: "You see I have force enough to carry out my orders." Mr. Slidell now stepped forward and said: "Do you wish to see me?" and Mr. Mason repeated the question. Lieut. Fairfax vainly endeavored to induce the envoys to accompany him on board the San Jacinto, but as they positively refused, he said: "Gentlemen, you may as well prepare to go at once, peaceably if you want to, but by force if necessary, for in twenty minutes you shall be on board that ship." Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell still declining to go on board, the order was given to lay hands upon them, and upon force being applied, Mr. Mason said: "I yield to force and under protest." Mr. Slidell, having compelled the application of force, also yielded under protest, the four gentlemen being escorted on board the San Jacinto. They were carried into Boston and imprisoned in Fort Warren.

For this act Wilkes was made a hero, and was thanked by Secretary Welles and the House of Representatives. But it turned out to be the subject of a chapter of national humiliation unparalled in the history of the United States. It was an act contrary to the law of nations, and particularly adverse to the historical position of the United States on the question of the right of search. The precedents that might be collected from authors on historical law were few, and required sharp construction to bring them within the case. Joel Parker, Professor of Law in Harvard College, and other prominent men maintained that Wilkes's act should be disavowed and apologized for, and that the promise not to repeat the act would also be demanded.

Anticipating the savage growl of the British lion, on the 30th of November Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Adams that Wilkes's exploit was "to be met and disposed of by the two Governments, if possible, in the spirit to which I have adverted, i. e., as a nation chiefly of British lineage, sentiments, and sympathies, a civilized and human nation—a Christian people"; in other words, a friendly spirit. He added: "Lord Lyons has prudently refrained from opening the subject to me, as, I presume, waiting instructions from home." And with an eye to future complications he dropped the hint to Mr. Adams, that "it is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case without indicating that we attach much importance to it, namely, that in the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board a British vessel, Capt. Wilkes, having acted without any instructions from the Government, the subject is therefore free from the embarrassment which might have resulted it the act had been specially directed by us."

On the same day Earl Russell advised Lord Lyons that "intelligence of a very grave nature had reached her Majesty's Government," and, detailing in brief the account of Wilkes's exploit, he added: "It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law." He then proposed "the liberation of the four gentlemen and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed."

In the meantime the English nation, and, in fact, all civilized Europe, became terribly excited. Russia, Prussia, Austria, and a dozen other powers wrote letters to our Government condemning the act. France was excited and nervous at the prospect of a general war throughout the world. Count Rechberg, through Chevalier Hulsemann, added Austria's monition that, "England could not, in any wise, in the present case, refrain from reclamation against the affront given to her flag, and from asking proper reparation for it."

England fumed and fretted; she prohibited the export of saltpetre; shipped troops, cannon, and ammunition to Canada; excited that little province to the fighting point; prepared her steelclad Warrior to bombard Annapolis; issued instructions to the commanders of naval squadrons in the Gulf and elsewhere, the nature of which may be surmised, although not promulgated, and finally sent "Messenger Seymour" to Lord Lyons to ascertain from Mr. Seward if he intended to comply with the demands of England and deliver up Messrs. Mason and Slidell. The arrival of "Messenger Seymour" on the 9th of December, with the seven days' ultimatum, and the ominous fright of diplomatic urgency from every Cabinet of Europe, revealed the act of Capt. Wilkes in the light with which it was received by all the world.

Gen. Scott hurried to Washington, confident of a war; for he did not dream the envoys would be given up without more of a struggle. Private letters flowed in, filled with alarms and counsel, and among them one to the Secretary himself, to which, in the unraveling of this perplexity, sufficient attention has not been paid, for it was the only one that suggested the exact course which was adopted. On the 2d of December, 1861, Smith O'Brien of New-York wrote a long letter to his friend, the Secretary of State, which was received at Washington almost at the same time as Earl Russell's dispatch which gave the clue for the long, dark labyrinth of difficulty—of impending danger and threatened dishonor—in which he was wandering. "Answer the British demands," wrote Mr. O'Brien, "in the language of diplomacy. Quote authorities and precedents to show that you are justified by the laws of nations, and especially by the example of England, in the seizure of these Commissioners. Such discussions will give you time for deliberation and for preparation; but lose not an hour in liberating the Commissioners." That is exactly what Mr. Seward did, and thus, on the face of the evidence, it would seem that to this Irish hint is due the result at which the world rejoiced and felt relieved, and the people of the United States blushed and felt humiliated.

On the 20th of December Mr. Seward availed himself of Smith O'Brien's advice, and, after exhausting the volumes of international law for precedent and argument, said:

"If I decide this case in favor of my own Government, I must disavow its most cherished principles, and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I maintain those principles, and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us.

"In coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that, if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them. But the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defense. * * * It would tell little for our own claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by the law or retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from their graves to oppose against what national consistency and the national conscience compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right.

"Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both of the nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly settled between them, which, heretofore exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

"The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them."

Accordingly, the two Commissioners, with their secretaries, were surrendered to Lord Lyons on the 1st of January, 1862, and on the British war steamer Rinaldo left Provincetown for England. This action on the part of our Government doubtless averted a war between the two countries, but Lord Russell gave to Mr. Seward a quiet hint "not to do so again," saying: "In the meantime, it will be desirable that the commanders of the United States cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask for redress, and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify."

The second incident was the seizure of the Confederate States cruiser Florida, in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, on the 7th of October, 1864. The Florida anchored at Bahia on the 4th of October, and found in port the United States steam corvette Wachusett, Capt. Napoleon Collins. Relying implicity upon the protection of a neutral power, Capt. Charles M. Morris, the commander of the Florida, drew the loads from his guns and gave his crew liberty on shore by watches. On the night of Oct. 6 he was himself in the town with nearly half the ship's company, leaving her in charge of Lieut. Thomas K. Porter and some eighty officers and men. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th the Wachusett rammed her on the starboard quarter, fired two shots from her battery, poured in a volley from small arms, and demanded her surrender. The Florida's people on deck replied with pistols and muskets, and some fifteen of the crew jumped overboard, of whom nine were either drowned or were killed by being fired upon from the Wachusett, while they were trying to swim to the land. Lieut. Porter surrendered his defenseless ship and the Wachusett towed her out to sea. The only Brazilian vessel present was a small sloop-of-war, and, although she and the fort fired a few shots at the Wachusett, the latter paid no attention. The Florida was sent to Hampton Roads as a prize.

The United States made no attempt to defend the act of the Wachusett. The demand of Brazil that the Florida be returned intact to her protection at Bahia, with all the prisoners on boadr was conceded. But while she was lying in Hampton Roads, the Florida was struck by an army transport, and then she was moored in a secluded locality above Newport News and an engineer and two assistants placed on board. On November 28 she sank at her moorings and the United States escaped the humiliation of returning her to Brazil. It is reliably stated that the engineer in charge of the ship opened the water cocks in her hull and purposely let her go to the bottom. The captured officers were sent in sucession to prison at Port Lookout, Washington, and Fort Warren.

MISS ABIGAIL DODGE OF HAMILTON, MASS.

The Sprightly Things She Wrote and the Town from Which She Came.

Mary Abbott in The Chicago Times-Herald.

In Massachusetts, northeast of Boston, but not on the coast, the next village to Wenham, "where the ice comes from," is the town of Hamilton.

Hamilton has been noted for many years, and is still, for its Methodist camp meeting every August at Asbury Grove. It has also been famous for having produced "Abby Dodge," known to the American public as "Gail Hamilton," from the end of her Christian name, Abigail, and her birthplace. And for many years Miss Dodge lived at Hamilton, and it was there she wrote all her books, of which, for the life of me, I cannot remember one; and of which, strange to say, I have a lively recollection as having been amusing to everybody, and considered immensely clever. I do recall a most spicy and intemperate diatribe against publishers, with whom Miss Dodge must have had terrible trouble; and how a Boston publisher ever held his head up after reading anything so savage—and so true—I never could think. "Twelve Miles from a Lemon" was either a story in a magazine or a book, and Gail Hamilton's welcome name appeared regularly and with great frequency in all kinds of periodicals, and was always a guarantee of enjoyment.

I remember, in the high-backed pew at Hamilton Meeting House, a spare lady with blonde curls, brought down a good deal over one eye, which eye had a roving tendency—a lady who was stared at and whispered about, yet who need not have been, since she knew everybody on quite a simple and friendly footing. Her cousin, Allen Dodge—Mr. Allen W. Dodge, to be accurate—held some mighty position in the Court House at Salem—I think he was County Treasurer, or one of those mysterious functionaries, and "went up on the cars" every day, which gave him great distinction. He lived in the largest house in Hamilton, too, and there was a glamour over that branch of the somewhat ramified Dodge family. He also was—and so must Miss Dodge have been—a cousin of a certain "S. Pickering Dodge," who, upon a visit to Germany once, answered the first inhabitant who accosted him with "Sprechen sie Deutsch?" "S. Pickering Dodge? Yes, that's my name. How did you know me?"

This is one of Gail Hamilton's own and favorite family jokes, I believe. She has always been full of them. And, indeed, her humor is of so sprightly and keen a kind that her society has always been a tonic of the most bracing order. Add to this a statesmanlike capability and a powerful literary faculty, and it is deplorable to think how little, outside of journalism—which, if not ephemeral in effect, is at any rate in bulk—Gail Hamilton has accomplished of real literature in the world. She could easily have beaten Miss Wilkins at that lady's own game, for every inch of rural New-England is known to her, and she has a fund of at least a million anecdotes, quaint, pathetic, and funny. Hamilton alone would yield a large crop.

Strict Construction.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Maine, construing that section of our statutes which declares that "no member of a City Government shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract entered into by such Government while he is a member thereof," goes to the extent of even prohibiting the employment of a physician who is a member of a City Council to attend a sick pauper where there is a city physician able to attend, and will serve to brighten up this wholesome law. Judge Walton, who drew the opinion, says "the statute makes no distinction with regard to the character of the contract. It may be to build a City Hall or open a street or construct a bridge or take charge of a sick pauper. All are alike illegal and void."

Bryan Attacks Secretary Carlisle.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.—Ex-Congressman Bryan of Nebraska to-night addressed a free-silver meeting which had been called to offset, as far as possible, the effect of the sound-money conference. Mr. Bryan devoted himself entirely to an attack upon the position of Secretary Carlisle, whom he accused of inconsistency in his attitude on the money question. He charged that Secretary Carlisle's position in 1878 and at present were wholly inharmonious.

Congressman John M. Allen of Mississippi also addressed the meeting.

PLANS FOR THE RELAY

The Riverton Association to Build a "Runway" for The Times Race.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PILOTS

Association Officials Pleased to Have the Great Tri-State Road Event Finish on the New Track June 8.

RIVERTON, N. J., May 24.—An important conference was held here to-day between officers of the Riverton Athletic Association and Messrs. Edward H. Smith of the Hudson County Wheelmen and W. S. McKean of The New-York Times, in relation to the arrangements necessary for finishing The New-York Times tri-State 150-mile relay bicycle race upon the fine quarter-mile track of the association on June 8, during the progress of the association's first bicycle meet of the year.

The association has decided to build a special "runway" from the street to the track, which will necessitate considerable labor and expense, but, as President Davis declared, "the association fully appreciates the great advantages in having the finish upon our track, and won't stop to consider expense. All we want is a grand success." He was heartily indorsed in this sentiment by A. J. Briggs, Chairman of the Bicycle Committee.

The association will have pilots out the day of the race from Bordentown to the track, and the racers will be paced and shown the proper way.

Plans were perfected at the conference for a system of bulletins, indicating the time of arrival and position of the contestants at each relay point. After the last relay is started from Trenton, telegrams will be sent from Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Riverton and posted at the track.

A committee has been named to go over the last relay and note any repairs needed on the road, and have the same made at once. It is expected that the last race of the meet programme will have been finished by the time the relay riders arrive.

Great interest is being taken in this forthcoming event, not only by the members of the club, but by the citizens of Riverton generally. Philadelphia will be largely represented at the finish, and there is every promise that the Pennsylvania team in the race will make a good showing, if it is not the winner.

MANHATTAN TRACK DESCRIBED.

Figures Indicating that the Course at the Beach Will Be Up to Date.

For the first time since the enterprise was broached, it is now known positively what the new cycle track at Manhattan Beach is to be like with respect to width and banking. Mr. Haynes, Austin Corbin's representative in the matter, has been doing excellent work, and just how fine a path the new race course is to be can be gathered from the following dimensions given out by Mr. Haynes yesterday:

The track will be three laps to the mile, built on solid concrete, eighteen inches of it coarse and heavy, with a six-inch surface of fine cement. The width in the home stretch is forty feet, in the back stretch twenty-five feet, and twenty-five feet also at the turns. It is banked all the way, the angle varying from fourteen degrees in the stretches to forty-eight at the turns. This is in conformity with the most advanced ideas, and insures a safe and speedy course.

The grand stand and bleacheries are being built to accommodate something more than 12,000 spectators. Mr. Haynes guarantees that the track will be completed by June 8, and has agreed that from then until the 15th all those entered in the State meet events who have sent in their applications and paid the fees will be permitted to use the track for training purposes.

SAHODALICA CLUB'S RACES.

Carson Won the First Mile Event and Lindabury the Novice.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 24.—There was a large crowd of racing people on hand in this place to-day when the meet of the Sahodalica Cycle Club was held. The principal event was the five-mile race, in which the following men started: F. Hopler, Sahodalica Cycle Club, Morristown; Frederick Jolly of the same club, T. Aller of Mendham, "Harry" Hopler of the Boonton Athletic Club, H. Rodler of Morristown, and "Gus" Carson and Frederick Mutchmore of the Chatham Wheelmen.

The course was from Snevens Crossing to James's Corner and return, and the road was not in the best condition. All the men started from scratch with the exception of Rodler and Carson, who had a handicap of one minute.

The race was won by Carson, who covered the distance in 0:15:41. Mutchmore was second, his time being 0:15:43. Rodler, with his time allowance, was third; time, 0:16:49. Jolly was fourth; time, 0:15:52. H. Hopler of Boonton was fifth; time, 0:16:23, and Aller finished last in 0:16:25. F. Hopler did not finish, as he fell while going over the distance.

The five-mile novice race was next run. There were twenty starters in this race, which was won by D. Lindabury of the Sahodalica Wheelmen. The judges who officiated at the races were James Yorke and W. D. Savage; Starter—O. D. Miller; Time Keepers—Peter Daly, Oliver Jacobs, and L. Littlejohn.

CABANNE WON A GOOD RACE.

Outsprinted the Tandem Pacemakers at the Louisville Meet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—L. D. Cabanne won a sensational race to-day. He outsprinted the tandem at the close of the mile open event at the meet of the Fountain Ferry track. His time, 2:06 4-5, is but a second slower than Bald's at Springfield last Fall, and but two and four-fifths seconds slower than Bald's mile competition record.

This race was the feature of the day, and Dirnberger, Titus, and Cabanne were held from the other races to make their strong run in this event. That the record was not broken is due to the fact that the wind blew stronger during the race than at any other time during the day. "Pat" O'Connor of Ireland, and Hamilton of Denver, were placed on a tandem as pacemakers. Gardiner of Chicago, and Sanger, two of the most prominent men entered in the race, did not start. The latter had an operation performed less than a week ago, to remove a carbuncle from his ankle.

As the tandem passed, the men jumped for its rear, Cabanne gaining the much-desired position, with Titus at his wheel. Dirnberger, rushed by both end by the tandem, but could not force the others back, as was evidently his desire. The tandem team followed instructions, and cut a killing pace. Cabanne and Titus held on well. A space was opened between the two, and Dirnberger, who closed in on the stretch and then fell back again, finally dropped out, together with Decardy and Terrill. "Con" Baker maintained his place, and, in a game ride, finished third, thirty yards back. Cabanne and Titus outsprinted the tandem at the finish, the former winning by about three lengths.

In the half-mile open, Gardiner held rear position to the head of the home stretch, when he shot around the bunch clear on the outside. The two-thirds mile (Class A) race was called off, as none of the riders finished within the time limit of 1:35.

N. H. Van Sicklen of Chicago was referee. Hand of Plainfield, N. J., captured the Class A handicap from a field of seventeen starters. He rode from scratch, and finished in 2:14 3-5. Decardy of Chicago, holder of the Class A competition record of 2:05 4-5, and Phillips, made their début in Class B. Lee Richardson of Chicago established a third mile record of 1:44, wheel and man traveling backwards. The summaries: Mile, Open, Class B.—Won by Cabanne, St. Louis; Titus, New-York, second; Con Baker, Columbus, third. Time—2:06 4-5. Dirnberger, Terrill, and Decardy also ran.

Mile, Handicap, Class B.—Won by Barnett, Lincoln, Neb., (75 yards;) Baker, (75 yards,) second; J. Coburn, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:05. Gardiner, (scratch,) Decardy and Cooper, (50 yards;) Hamilton and Terrill, (60 yards;) Anderson, (90 yards;) Steele and O'Connor, (100 yards,) and Phillips, (110 yards,) also started.

Half-Mile, Class B.—Won by Gardiner; Coburn second, Decardy third. Time—1:07 3-5. Barnett and Cooper also started.

Mile Handicap, Class A.—Won by Hand, Plainfield, N. J., (scratch;) Nowlin, (60 yards,) second; Thome, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:14 3-5.

NATIONAL MEET PRIZE LIST.

What the Successful Racing Men Will Win at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 24.—The Prize Committee of the National Meet of the League of American Wheelmen has just issued the following official list of prizes for the races to be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, July 11 to 13:

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

First Race.—One Mile Novice—First prize, gold medal, value $20; second, silver medal, value $10.

Second Race.—Two Mile Handicap, Class A—First prize, diamond stud, value $50; second, roller-top desk, value $35; third, clock, value $25.

Third Race.—Half Mile Open, Class B—First prize, diamond ring, value $150; second, diamond scarfpin, value, $50; third, diamond locket, value, $25.

Fourth Race.—Half Mile Open, Class A—First prize, diamond ring, value $50; second, dressing case, value $30; third, revolving chair, value $15.

Fifth Race.—Two Mile National Championship—First, second, and third prizes, regulation League of American Wheelmen gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Sixth Race.—One Mile Open, With Pacemakers, Class B—First prize, diamond stud, value $150; second, hammerless gun, value $75; third, Turkish chair, value $25.

Seventh Race.—One Mile Tandem, Class A—First prizes, shotguns, value $70; second, tourists' traveling cases, value $30.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

First Race.—Half Mile Novice—First prize, gold medal, value $20; second, silver medal, value $10.

Second Race.—Two-thirds of a Mile, Open, Class B, Special—First prize, trip to England and return, value $175; second, diamond stud, value $75; third, diamond snake ring, value $25.

Third Race.—One Mile Handicap, Class A—First Prize, diamond stud, value $50; second, carving set, value $30; third, tourists' toilet set, value $15.

Fourth Race.—One-Half Mile National Championship—First second, and third prizes, regulation League of American Wheelmen gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Fifth Race.—Two Mile Handicap, Class B, Special—First prize, piano, value $400; second, diamond stud, value $100; third, scarfpin, value $50.

Sixth Race.—One Mile, Open, with Pacemakers, Class A—First prize, diamond ring, value $50; second, diamond stud, value $35; third, field glasses, value $25.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

First Race.—Two-Third Mile, Class A, 2:35 Class—First prize, silver watch, value $30; second diamond link buttons, value $20; third, gold watch charm, value $10.

Second Race.—One Mile, Open, Class A—First prize, diamond ring, value $50; second, diamond stud, value $33; third, silver watch, value $25.

Third Race.—One Mile, Open, with Pacemakers, Class B—First prize, diamond ring, value $150; second, diamond stud, value $75; third, diamond link buttons, value $25.

Fourth Race.—One-Half-Mile Handicap, Class A—First prize, diamond stud, value $50; second, diamond snake ring, value, $25; third, one dozen silver teaspoons, value $15.

Fifth Race.—One Quarter Mile National Championship—First, second, and third prizes, regulation League of American Wheelmen gold, silver, and bronze Medals.

Sixth Race.—Two Mile Handicap Class B, Special—First prize, horse, carriage, and harness, value $400; second, hammerless gun, value $125; third, diamond stud, value $75.

Bicycle Races in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 24.—There was a large crowd at the bicycle races for professionals to-day at the Island track. All of the races were keenly contested. The Canadians made a poor showing. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One-quarter mile; scratch championship; flying start. H. E. Bartholomew, Lewisburg, Penn., won; Frank Albert, New-York, second; H. Kanasky, Chicago, third. Time—0:31.

SECOND RACE.—Five miles; handicap. J. F. Starbuck, Champion of Iowa, won; Bartholomew second; Waller, Oakland, Cal., third. Time—13:32 2-5.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; scratch championship. Starbuck won; Bartholomew second, Kanasky third. Time—2:30.

FOURTH RACE.—One-quarter mile. Starbuck won; Bartholomew second, Waller third. Time—0:28.

FIFTH RACE.—Three miles; handicap. Starbuck won; Bartholomew second, Waller third. Time—7:51 2-5.

SIXTH RACE.—Half-mile; handicap. Starbuck won; Bartholomew second, Waller third. Time—1.13 4-5.

Talked About the De Witt Crusade.

The De Witt crusade was the subject of considerable discussion at the meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycle Clubs, held last evening at the Columbia, in East Fourteenth Street. One of the delegates was very emphatic against the De Witt method, while Messrs. Heath of the Colonial Cycle Club and R. G. Betts of the Manhattan Bicycle Club expressed the opinion that the crusade had resulted in some benefit to the pastime. Mr. Heath said that ninety-nine out of every hundred riders now carried lamps on their wheels, whereas the violations previous to the crusade was very flagrant. The discussion was finally ended by the delegates instructing the Political Action Committee to confer with the Cycle Board of Trade on the subject. The Yorkville Wheelmen were admitted to membership in the association, and J. C. Bergold accepted as the club's delegate. The report of the Race Committee was to the effect that the backmark men in the Irvington-Millburn are a higher-class lot than in any previous year.

Taxis to Turn Professional.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—It was announced to-night that "Billy" Taxis, the fast local B man, had decided to join the professional ranks. He will make his début as a "pro" on Decoration Day at the professional races to be given under the management of Promoter Brunell. Later on Taxis will go to Europe with the Century Wheelmen's touring party, and possibly, while on the other side, he may take a shy at the French cracks.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—There is a remarkable cyclist in Lewiston, Me., according to The Journal of that place. It says of him: "A Lewiston young man who is troubled somewhat when a bulldog runs after his bicycle and tries to bite him, has been practicing the art of high kicking from the saddle of his wheel. He has now got so that he can ride at the rate of a mile in two minutes and with his left foot kick over a bulldog three feet away from his treadle. He gave an example of his skill on Haymarket Square to-day when a sheep dog attempted to puncture his tire."

—The run of the Michaux Cycle Club to-day will be to Tuxedo. It is expected that a large party will make the trip, going by train to Tarrytown and ferrying across the river to Nyack, from which point the pedaling will begin. The return will be made on Sunday morning via the Ramapo Valley to Rutherford. From the latter place the remainder of the journey will be made by cars.

—The cycles shown by the Empire City Bicycle Company, Broadway and Lispenard Street, attract many people in the course of a day. The price of the wheel is such that people who never intended to buy become imbued with a desire to do so. The manager of this company thinks he has placed more new riders on their mounts than any other concern in the city.

—A novelty in the line of saddles is shown by the Campbell Cycle Company of 148 Chambers Street. They are furnished on all wheels purchased of this company, and are made of celluloid, warranted indestructible. The various styles are very handsome and well worthy of inspection.

—John Gardner of Syracuse, an entry in the Irvington-Millburn handicap, met with a severe accident yesterday, which will keep him out of that event. He had a bad fall, which may result in the loss of his eyesight. He is now in the Syracuse City Hospital.

—Work has been commenced on the track at Manhattan Field. It is said that when completed it will be well adapted to fast cycling.

—An attempt will be made to-morrow to count the cyclists who ride on the Coney Island path.

—Shafer and Windle, the trainers, are said to be on Chairman Gideon's list for execution. It really begins to look as if Eck and Johnson would soon have company.

—The anniversary dinner of the Riverside Wheelmen takes place this evening at the Arena.

More About the Valkyrie.

LONDON, May 24.—The Pall Mall Gazette claims to know that the sail area of the new Valkyrie will be 14,000 square feet. Her designers, according to The Gazette, are of the opinion that she will cover fifty miles in seven minutes' less time than was required to cover the distance by the Valkyrie II. Her crew, including Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore, will comprise forty men. The Pall Mall Gazette prints a design purporting to be a plan of the new Valkyrie, showing that the boat is 130 feet long over all, 90 feet on her water line, and has nearly 100 tons of lead in her keel.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 24.—Passed East—Steam yachts Oneida, Commodore E. C. Benedict, and Vision, F. H. Benedict.

Passed West—Steam yacht Maspeth, Christopher Meyer.

Cutter yacht Huron, C. L. Hatch, went into commission to-day, and left for the eastward.

Sloop yacht Wacondah, Henry Doscher, left here for New-Rochelle.

Sloop yacht Bonnie Kate, C. E. Knobloch, was hauled out to clean and paint.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The Ossining Yacht Club at Sing Sing had a housewarming on Thursday night, to celebrate the completion of its enlarged clubhouse on the river front. The club is an offshoot from the Sing Sing Yacht Club. It now has sixty active members. The Ossining Club is a member of the New-York Yacht Racing Association, and is always represented in its meetings and regattas. Its officers are: Commodore—Andrew Rohr; Vice Commodore—John M. Terwilliger; Rear Commodore—Charles S. Raymond; Secretary—James H. Moran; Treasurer—C. D. Maleady; Measurer—Irving S. Haff.

—The Sewaren Land and Water Club will have a race for all yachts over the club course on Decoration Day. The start will be made at 10 o'clock. The first prize is given by the Commodore, the second by the Vice Commodore, and the third by Charles M. Cooper. In the evening there will be a reception in the clubhouse.

—The Vigilant is in the water again. The yacht came out of the Erie Basin on Wednesday, and was towed back to her old berth. Her rigging will be set up now, and she will probably go to Bristol next week for her centreboard.

—The blue and white burgee of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be hoisted and saluted this afternoon at 4 o'clock. This will be the formal opening of the Larchmont season. The annual Spring regatta will be sailed on June 15.

—The Jamaica Bay Yacht Clubhouse at Holland's Station, Rockaway Beach, will be formally opened at noon on Decoration Day.

—The New-Rochelle Yacht Club will have a special race for cabin cats and twenty-foot open catboats this afternoon.

—W. G. Brokaw's new schooner Amorita will be brought around from Wilmington in about two weeks.

—The Knickerbocker Yacht Clubhouse at College Point will be formally opened this afternoon.

—The Staten Island Yacht Club will have a regatta on Decoration Day.

NEW-YORKERS WERE BEATEN.

Paret and Hobart Defeated at Tennis by Davidson and Post.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 24.—Both of the New-York tennis players were beaten here this afternoon in the semi-final round of the Southern championship tournament, and the prizes in this event will both go to the Southerners. In the doubles, however, the Northern men secured their revenge, for out of the six teams entered the only two left at the end of the play to-night are from New-York. Hobart and McEnroe and Paret and Thurber won their matches easily in the doubles to-day, and these two teams will play off to-morrow afternoon in the final round for first and second prizes.

In the singles, Paret was outplayed by Davidson of Washington, while Hobart found Post, the ex-champion of the South, unexpectedly strong, and was beaten after a good fight. Post and Davidson should play an interesting match to-morrow in the final round of the singles. Post is a strong volleyer, and Davidson confines his play largely to base-line tactics.

Scores:

Singles.—Semi-Final Round—John C. Davidson of Washington beat J. Parmly Paret of New-York, 6—3, 6—4; A. H. S. Post of Baltimore beat John F. Hobart of New-York, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—J. C. Goodfellow of Washington beat Charles Esselstyne of Baltimore by default; J. C. Neeley of Princeton beat S. H. Browne of Baltimore, 6—3, 6—2; John Clay of Washington beat O. McCammon of Baltimore, 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles.—Preliminary Round—J. Parmly Paret and Raymond D. Thurber of New-York beat A. H. S. Post and S. H. Browne of Baltimore, 6—4, 6—1; John F. Hobart and E. Kinnaird McEnroe of New-York beat J. C. Goodfellow and John Clay of Washington, 6—0, 10—8.

Semi-Final Round.—J. P. Paret and R. D. Thurber of New-York beat J. C. Neeley and J. S. Masson of Princeton, 6—2, 6—2; J. F. Hobart and E. K. McEnroe of New-York beat J. C. Davidson of Washington and Yates Pennington of Baltimore, 6—3, 6—0.

Company F's Trophy.

CREEDMOOR, May 24.—The last detachment of the Seventh Regiment, composed of Companies B and K, under command of Capt. Nesbitt, practiced here to-day. This finishes the general practice of the Seventh Regiment and ends the fight for the O'Donohue Trophy, which has been a very close one, Company F being the winner. Following is the result of the class practice:

	Number Practicing.	Second-Class Qualifications.	Marksmen.
F. S. and N.C.S.	3	3	3
Company B	101	101	101
Company K	97	97	97
Company E	1	1	1
Total	202	202	202

The volley firing resulted as follows:

	Number Firing in Ranks.	Possible Score.	Actual Score.
Company B	96	960	468
Company K	93	930	437
Total	180	1,890	905

Company I qualified all they practiced, 97. Thursday.

A Green Trotter's Fast Trial.

Ever since the Western driver "Ben" Walker opened a public stable at the old Guttenberg track, he has shown more speed than any of the trainers in this section. He was the first one to beat 2:20 this season, with the pacer United States Bond, and this smooth-going gelding has since worked several miles in the teens.

As the weather was favorable for speed yesterday, Walker gave the flier with the commercial name a good stiff mile, and also drove the brown mare Lila Turner. She is a late arrival, and has no record, but is well bred, being by Jerome Turner, 2:15¼, dam by Red Wilkes.

For the first half the mare went a little slower than a 2:20 clip, but from there Walker called on her, and she stepped the next half in 1:09, coming from the three-quarters to the wire in 0:33½. The mile was in 2:19¼, and Walker says Lila Turner could have gone faster, as he let her take it easy after the third quarter. She is a rangy, good-looking mare, stands 15.3 hands, and, having no record, promises to be valuable on the turf. J. W. Knox, an experienced turfman; John Kelly, the Fleetwood trainer, and others who were present, say that the performance was a very creditable one.

To Test the New Racing Law.

FLUSHING, May 24.—An attempt is to be made to have the new racing law declared unconstitutional. Howe & Hummel have been retained to do the necessary law work.

Yesterday three representatives of the firm were in Flushing. They went to the Flushing Stables, hired four horses—Dolly, Brown Rank, Dick, and Bell—and men to ride them. The animals were taken to the track and three half-mile races were duly announced and run off. The bystanders placed numerous bets on the results, and to all intents and purposes the racing was just the same as before the racing law went into effect. The horses were ridden by W. H. Dewees, Benjamin Chappel, Fred Sooralick, and George Cox. Lawyer Steinhardt stated that the case would be tested in the courts in a few weeks. He declared there would be racing in Flushing this season the same as last. In petitioning for the law to be declared unconstitutional, the ground will be taken that it is contrary to the inherent and fundamental principles of the republican form of government for the law to interfere with any legitimate private business enterprise.

Sulkies at Parkway Track.

Secretary W. C. Allen of the Parkway Driving Club announces that there will be a matinée at their grounds on the Ocean Parkway this afternoon, the programme for which includes most of the events that were to have taken place at the annual opening last Saturday. The first thing the three trotters Green B., Jube, and Lucky on the card is the sweepstakes of $300 between Baldwin. After this there will be three exhibition races, beginning with one in which the trotter Gillette will go against the pacer Guess Work. Then two of the cracks in C. G. Moser's stable, Elko and Witch Hazel, will have a friendly contest. The sport ends with a brush between Wanda and Fairport.

There is no charge for admission, and everybody is invited to go to Gravesend and see the battles of the harness racers. The horses will be called promptly at 2 P. M.

Racing at Latonia.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling; Judith, 108 pounds, (Perkins,) 2 to 1, won; Blanche Kenney, 105, (Thorpe,) 7 to 2, second; Brownell, 101, (Walker,) 200 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Jennie W., Sir Rohe, Elise, Master Fred, Stark, Alonzo, Dr. Davis, and Vida Ixion also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Elizbert, 98 pounds, (N. Morris,) 100 to 1, won; Tobin, 103, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, second; Tasco, 104, (Perkins,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Millard, Peyonia, Queen Bird, and Pomfret also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Half a mile. Florrie, 103 pounds, (H. Brooks,) 8 to 5, won; Countess Irma, 100, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1

HICKOK BREAKS A RECORD

Threw the Hammer 132 Feet and 10 Inches at Berkeley Oval.

RESULTS OF INTERCOLLEGIATE TRIALS

Preliminary Heats Finished for the Big Athletic Contests—Ramsdell Failed to Qualify in Running Broad Jump.

There was little public interest manifested in the trial events of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association, which were run off in rapid succession yesterday afternoon at Berkeley Oval, as there were less than 500 spectators present, and they were mostly athletes who attend all the meetings of any importance. A large crowd had been expected, and there were extensive preparations made for their comfort, but the New-York public do not take as kindly to trial events as to finals.

It was a weeding-out day in order to get the very cream of the competitors for the championship events, which are to be decided to-day. The sale of tickets for the finals has been very large, and nearly all the space for coaches has been taken.

One thing the management is to be especially congratulated upon is in having the games handled by experienced officials, who thoroughly understand their business. They work like clock-work and dispose of the events with such satisfactory ease and rapidity that the games are over before a person has had time to get the various events properly fixed in mind.

The officers of the day were as follows: Referee—W. B. Curtis, N. Y. A. C.; Marshal—A. D. Peck, B. A. A.; Judges—J. E. Sullivan, N. J. A. C.; Hugh Baxter, N. Y. A. C.; and C. F. Matthewson; Timer—J. C. Spacth, M. A. C.; C. A. Reed, N. Y. A. C.; C. Robertson, F. A. C.; Measurers (weights)—H. E. Buermeyer, N. Y. A. C., and M. E. More, N. Y. A. C.; Jumps—John Stiel, N. Y. T. V., and A. A. Jordan, N. Y. A. C.; Pole Vault—John Graham, B. A. A., and W. H. Rocap, Scorers—track, E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C., and I. C. Hutchinson, C. A. C.; Weights—L. A. Stuart; Jumps—T. A. Collett, St. G. A. C.; Pole Vault—A. W. Rider, C. A. C.; Judges of walking—Harry Dims, P. A. C.; Inspectors—E. Cushman, St. G. A. C.; J. H. Booth, N. Y. A. C., and W. J. Swan, N. Y. A. C.; Clerk of Course—J. J. Dixon, S. A. C.; Assistants—Track events, W. de F. Bostwick and F. Fisher, N. Y. A. C.; weight events, H. A. E. Jaehne, N. J. A. C.; Pole Vault—G. W. Wood, U. A. C.; Starter—S. D. See; Announcer—F. W. Burns, V. B. C.

The games were started promptly at 2 o'clock, with the first heat in the 100-yard dash. There were five starters, and a Princeton man finished first, with a Harvard man second. The next six heats, which completed the first trials, were run off in rapid order, and the fast time of 0:10 1-5 was made by the winners of the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth heats, while the fourth and seventh heats were won in 0:10 2-5. W. M. Richards of Yale, who won both the sprints in 1893, made his appearance to-day, and was satisfied in running second to M. G. Gouteman of Harvard, in his first trial heat, but when the two met again in the second trial, Richards turned the tables on his opponent, and won by a small margin. Both their heats were run in 0:10 1-5.

The man whom they all have their eye upon is John V. Crum, the solitary representative of Iowa. He won both his trial heats in 0:10 1-5, and is looked upon as a host in himself and a sure winner of the 100-yard dash.

Ramsdell, the University of Pennsylvania crack, is eligible for both the dashes, but his qualifying performances were something of a disappointment to his admirers. He ran first in both his trial bouts in 0:10 1-5, but he ran poorly in the 220-yard dash, even though he did win his heat.

Ralph Derr of Princeton is looked upon as a dangerous man in the 100 and 220 yard sprints. He qualified for both, and from his form he clearly showed that his place is up among the winners.

The California men, Dyer and Towey, showed up most admirably in the hurdles, and they stand a pretty fair chance to-day, as they figured in the fastest heats that were run. Towey finished second to Chase of Dartmouth, in the 120-yard hurdle, in record time, while the first heat of the same was won by Dyer in 0:16, which is within one-fifth second of the record, while in the 220-yard hurdle, Towey won the fourth heat in 0:25 2-5, which is within one-fifth second of the intercollegiate record. Dyer also ran second in his heat in good time.

P. Koch, another Californian, also won his heat in the 440-yard run in a promising style. It was in the second heat of this race that N. W. Bingham of Harvard, who was looked upon as a sure winner, broke down in the stretch and had to be assisted to the dressing-room.

Charles Kilpatrick of Union, to whom everybody concedes the half-mile run, won his heat in loafing time, as none of his competitors cared to hurry him on their own account. E. Hollister of Harvard ran the first heat in good form, leading a field of seven with perfect ease. He is looked upon as almost a sure second in the finals.

The two-mile bicycle race was noteworthy for its numerous mishaps, and there were really so many wheels destroyed that they could not have had any more trial heats if they had wanted to. The California man, Dozier, was the first to get spilled. He met his mishap during the turn into the stretch during the first heat, and on the same lap Douglass of Pennsylvania ran over the bank on the lower turn and fell out. W. R. Brinckerhoff of Harvard lost his chances by falling and smashing his wheel in the second heat. During the third heat all four of the competitors went overboard in a bunch on the lower turn, and two of the men managed to gather themselves up and get back on the track and finish the heat. The man who fell first and caused the others to follow suit was the man, it is said, who recovered in time to win the heat.

In the sixth heat D. B. Baxter of Columbia fell on the upper turn and C. E. Peck of Yale, who was close upon his heels, in order to avoid an accident, took a deep circuit over the grass outside the track and went on the track again near the finish line, but it cost him his chance of winning the heat, which was the fastest of the trials, and was won by R. E. Manley of Swarthmore in 5:07 3-5, which lowers the intercollegiate record, but not the collegiate record. B. A. Burtiss of Union came to grief in the seventh heat by sporting his wheel.

It was a bitter disappointment to the Pennsylvania boys when their idol, E. S. Ramsdell, failed to qualify in the running broad jump. He had not only won the event last year, but had won the 100 and 220 yard dashes, and they counted largely on his being a sure winner of the broad jump this year, but he fell short of qualifying by half an inch. He cleared 21 feet 1½ inches. Dunlap of Harvard went him a half inch better, he being the last of the five to qualify.

The running high jump was the only event in which the competitors were not subjected to a really severe test, as only five men could qualify, and, as there were only five men of the large list of aspirants who were able to clear the bar at 5 feet 9½ inches, the competition was brought to a close, and these five men will be given a chance to show the public how much higher they can jump to-day. The fight, it is thought, will doubtless be between N. T. Leslie of Pennsylvania and C. J. Paine, Jr., of Harvard. The latter has cleared 6 feet ¾ inch, while Leslie has a record of 6 feet 1 inch. In fact, any one of the five or all of them are liable to do 6 feet or better, and their exertions to-day will be well worth giving considerable attention.

Hickok broke the intercollegiate and his own collegiate record by throwing the hammer 132 feet 10 inches.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by F. N. Allen, '95, Princeton; F. H. Bigelow, '98, Harvard, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second Heat—Won by M. G. Gonteman, '95, Harvard; W. M. Richards, '95, Yale, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Third Heat—Won by John V. Crum, '95, Iowa; C. H. Judd, '95, Pennsylvania, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by H. S. Patterson, '96, Williams; J. L. Bremer, Jr., '96, Harvard, second. Time—0:10 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by R. S. Ramsdell, '95, Pennsylvania; R. W. Burnet, '97, Yale, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Sixth Heat—Won by Ralph Derr, '97, Princeton; H. R. Storrs, '96, Harvard, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Seventh Heat—Won by F. A. Lane, '97, Princeton; C. T. Buchholz, '96, Pennsylvania, second. Time—0:10 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—First Heat—Won by E. Dyer, Gr. Eng., California; E. H. Cady, '95, S. Yale, second. Time—0:16. Second Heat—Won by S. Chase, '96, Dartmouth; H. Torrey, '95, California, second. Time—0:15 4-5, (equals record.) Third Heat—Won by G. B. Hatch, '96, Yale; V. Munroe, '96, Harvard, second. Time—0:16 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—First Heat—Won by E. Hollister, '97, Harvard; C. C. Sichel, '98, Pennsylvania, second; W. H. Vincent, '97, Harvard, third; H. R. Kingsley, '96, Columbia, fourth. Time—2:04 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Charles Kilpatrick, '96, Union; W. B. Crane, '96, Yale, second; J. Bordman, Jr., '97, Harvard, third; H. C. Larkin, '97, Harvard, fourth. Time—2:11.

Two-Mile Bicycle.—First Heat—Won by Howard, '98, Columbia; F. H. Shall, '98, Yale, second. Time—6:19 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Fearing, '97, Columbia; W. D. Osgood, '95, Pennsylvania, second. Time—5:33 3-5. Third Heat—Won by E. Hill, '97, Yale; F. S. Elliott, '95, Harvard, second. Time—6:52 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by E. C. Heidrich, '96, Yale; George Ruppert, Political Science, Columbia, second. Time—6:28 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by J. Williams, '98, Columbia; G. M. Coates, '97, Pennsylvania, second. Time—5:42 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by R. E. Manley, '97, Swarthmore; W. Ottman, '98, College of the City of New-York, second. Time—5:07 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by H. C. Burdett, '98, Harvard; C. C. Brown, '96, Syracuse, second. Time—7:08 4-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Second trials for first and second men, first and second to run in semi-finals.) First Heat—Won by W. M. Richards, '95, Yale; M. G. Gonteman, '95, Harvard, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second Heat—Won by John V. Crum, '95, Iowa; F. N. Allen, '95, Princeton, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Third Heat—Won by E. S. Ramsdell, '95, Pennsylvania; Ralph Derr, '97, Princeton, second. Time—0:00 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by H. S. Patterson, '96, Williams; D. C. Byers, '98, Yale, second. Time—0:10 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—First Heat—Won by R. A. Sterritt, '97, Pennsylvania; I. M. Jordan, '95, Yale, second; W. R. Mansfield, '97, Harvard, third. Time—0:51 2-5. Second Heat—Won by P. R. Freeman, '95, Pennsylvania; H. Chubb, '95, S., Yale, second; J. D. Clark, '98, Lafayette, third. Time—0:52 2-5. Third Heat—Won by F. W. Koch, '95, California; W. B. Warren, '95, Pennsylvania, second; W. H. Vincent, '97, Harvard, third. Time—0:51 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—First Heat—Won by J. L. Brewer, Jr., '96, Harvard; E. H. Cady, '95, S., Yale, second. Time—0:27. Second Heat—Won by E. C. Perkins, '98, Yale; E. Dyer, Gr. California, second. Time—0:25 4-5. Third Heat—Won by L. P. Sheldon, '96, Yale; J. L. Fewsmith, '98, Yale, second. Time—0:26 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by H. Torrey, '95, California; D. R. James, Jr., '95, Princeton, second. Time—0:25 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by W. M. Richards, '95, Yale; S. C. Boyer, '97, Pennsylvania, second. Time—0:22 2-5. Second Heat—Won by F. H. Bigelow, '98, Harvard; H. B. Jamison, '97, Princeton, second. Time—0:22 3-5. Third Heat—Won by John V. Crum, '95, Iowa; P. E. Wade, '96, Yale, second. Time—0:22 1-5. Fourth Heat—E. S. Ramsdell, '95, Pennsylvania; R. W. Burent, '97, Yale, second. Time—0:22 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Ralph Derr, '97, Princeton; A. D. Silliman, '95, Princeton, and E. De K. Leffingwell, '95, Trinity, ran a dead heat for second place. Time—0:22 1-5.

Throwing the Hammer.—Trials—The five men who qualified were: W. O. Hickok, '95, S., Yale, 132 feet 10 inches; H. Cross, '96, Yale, 128 feet 6 inches; C. Chadwick, '97, Yale, 119 feet 9 inches; R. W. Edgren, '97, California, 117 feet 8 inches; R. A. Hickok, '97, S., Yale, 117 feet 6½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Trials—Six Qualified—W. W. Hoyt, '98, Harvard; C. T. Buckholz, '96, Pennsylvania, and H. Thomas, '96, Yale, each cleared 10 feet 9 inches, and W. A. Stewart, '97, Pennsylvania; A. C. Tyler, '97, Princeton, and G. M. Allen, '95, Yale, each cleared 10 feet 6 inches.

Running High Jump.—Trials—Five Qualified—F. W. Koch, '96, California; G. B. Becker, '97, Cornell; C. J. Paine, Jr., '97, Harvard; J. W. Winsor, '97, Pennsylvania, and N. T. Leslie, '98, Pennsylvania. As they were the only competitors to clear 5 feet 9½ inches no further attempt was made.

Running Broad Jump.—Trials—The five who qualified were: L. P. Sheldon, '96, Yale, 22 feet 8¼ inches; A. Stickney, Jr., '98, Harvard, 22 feet 3½ inches; W. B. Rogers, '98, Princeton, 21 feet 8 inches; J. G. Clark, '96, Harvard, 21 feet 3¼ inches; F. L. Dunlap, Gr., Harvard, 21 feet 2 inches.

Putting the Shot.—Trials—Five Qualified—W. O. Hickok, '95, S., Yale, 42 feet 11½ inches; A. Kipe, '95, Pennsylvania, 40 feet 4½ inches; A. Brown, '96, Yale, 39 feet 10 inches; K. K. Kubli, '96, Harvard, 38 feet 3 inches; H. Cross, '96, Yale, 36 feet 9½ inches.

CORNELL'S FAST STROKE.

The Henley Crew Do Some Excellent Rowing on Lake Cayuga.

ITHACA, May 24.—The Henley crew rowed in the following order yesterday: Bow—Slade, '94; No. 2—Spillman, '97; No. 3—Hager, '95; No. 4—Freeborn, '97; No. 5—Fennell, '94; No. 6—Hall, G.; No. 7—Louis, '97; Stroke—Hamilton, '94; Coxswain—Colson, '97. The four substitutes were sent out in a four-oared gig and rowed for practice only on the inlet. The freshmen eight were also kept on the inlet, under the direction of Assistant Coach Fred White.

The Henley crew was ordered out to the lake and was shortly followed by the American 'Varsity, made up of the following men: Bow—Slade, '94; No. 2—Chriswell, '97; No. 3—Moore, '98; No. 4—Crawford, '97; No. 5—Johnson, '98; No. 6—Sanborn, '95; No. 7—Tatum, '97; Stroke—Troy, '95; Coxswain—Robertson, '97. The lake was perfectly quiet, and the two crews were taken over near the west shore, where the so-called Henley course, 1 mile 550 yards in length, has been laid out.

The Henley men were in a light racing shell, made of paper, and weighing about sixty pounds, while the other crew had a wooden shell almost a hundred pounds heavier. Up to a few days ago two of the substitutes for the Henley crew were rowing in the other 'Varsity boat each day, but yesterday they were taken out, and two freshmen were put in their places.

The American crew got away first and gained a start of about a quarter-length. This lead was maintained for the first half of the distance, but Hamilton gradually increased the stroke to forty-eight per minute. The Henley boat quickly overhauled the other, and then steadily drew away from it. The men in the heavier shell were working hard, and the two freshmen did their full share of the work, but the form of the men was clearly inferior to that of the Henley men, and the latter crossed the line a length and a half ahead. The newspaper men on the coaching launch had been compelled to give up their watches in coming on the boat, and all waited in suspense to learn the time, for forty-eight is a higher stroke than the men have rowed for any distance in a race before. Courtney held out his watch and the figures on it were 7:03, twelve seconds behind the Henley record.

The men did not seem in the least fatigued, and rowed a lively stroke on their way back to the boathouse.

Monday the Henley oarsmen will take their last practice on Lake Cayuga, and it is possible that Coach Courtney will then permit them to let themselves out somewhat.

Princeton Outshoots Harvard.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 24.—The third annual intercollegiate shooting contest was held here to-day, and for the second consecutive time Princeton won the championship, her score being 100 birds out of a possible 150, to 91 made by Harvard. Yale, the other member of the association, failed to send a team, thus losing by default. By winning to-day Princeton retains temporary possession of the championship cup, and should her representatives win next year's shoot the cup will come into the permanent possession of old Nassau.

The best individual shooting was done by Dove of Harvard, with a score of 25 birds out of a possible 30. Capt. Lewis of Princeton scored 22 and Paine of Princeton was third, with 21, birds. The score:

PRINCETON.							Agg.
Cresson	3	2	4	3	3	3—18	
Paine	4	3	4	2	3	5—21	
Farr	2	4	2	0	4	5—20	
Wadhams	3	4	2	3	4	3—19	
Lefis	4	4	3	3	4	4—22	
Total							100
HARVARD.							Agg.
Lawton	1	3	4	4	3	3—18	
Dupont	1	1	3	4	4	2—15	
Dove	4	5	5	3	4	4—25	
Sargent	4	4	1	4	2	5—20	
Sterling	2	1	4	2	2	2—13	
Total							91

ENTRIES FOR GRAVESEND.

Handspring, Applegate, and Larry Kip in a Private Sweepstakes.

A rattling good card has been prepared for racegoers at Gravesend to-day. Five of the six events on the card have been liberally patronized by horsemen and some rare contests should result.

The Preakness Stakes, for three-year-olds, is the stake feature. This is a selling race, but among those named to start are Kennel, Belmar, Bombazette, and Mirage, and they should make a good race. Only three are named for the private sweepstakes for two-year-olds. They are Handspring, Larry Kip, and Applegate. Handspring has been highly tried and the public has been anxious to see this much-talked-of son of Hanover. The entries are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; heavy handicap; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Beldemere	118	Patrician 118
Factotum	113	Stonenelle 112
Applause	111	Silvie 110
Lizzi	108	Lustre 107
Johnnie F. (late Hidalgo-Waif colt)	107	Roundelay 104
Chandos	98	Hallstone 98

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; winning penalties and selling allowances. One mile and a furlong.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Loohinvar	112	Long Beach 106
Buckrene	107	Baroness 103
Captain T.	106	Little Matt 97
Marshall	105	Second Attempt 80
Prig	105	

THIRD RACE.—A private sweepstakes of $500 each; for two-year-old colts; to carry 118 pounds. Five furlongs.

Handspring	118	Applegate	118
Larry Kip	118		

FOURTH RACE.—The Preakness Stakes of $2,000; for three-year-olds which have not won a race of the value of $1,000; $50 each, or $20 if declared by April 1; $100 additional for starters; selling and maiden allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Kennel	115	Bombazette	110
Sun Up	110	Mirage	106
Belmar	115	April Fool	105
Sue Kittie	110		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; non-winning allowances. One mile.

Rey El Santa Anita	122	Rubicon	122
St. Michael	118	Sister Mary	111
Ajax	100	Basseclaw	109
Connoisseur	106	Restraint	106
Keenan	100	Ornus	105
Florinda	100	Dirke	91
Ingoldsby	86	Ettarre	84

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Four and a half furlongs.

Damsel	115	Intermission	115
Cassitte	115	Bernardine	115
Belle Amie	115	Schoolmarm	115
Fascination	115	Modena	115

FIELD DAY FOR TALLYHOS.

Coaching Club Will Drive from the Mall to the Claremont.

As the season for heavy harness driving is a particularly lively one, the annual parade of the Coaching Club to-day will give additional zest to a sport that is rapidly growing in popularity with the fashionable set.

The review of the four-in-hands will take place in Central Park, near the Mall. After the coaches are in line, the hour for the rendezvous being 11 A. M., the route of the drive will be through the Park to Seventh Avenue. At the entrance on One Hundred and Tenth Street there will be some manoeuvres by the crack whips who compose the club, and from there the coaches will be tooled to the Claremont, on Riverside Drive.

Col. William Jay, President of the Coaching Club for many years, will doubtless lead the line, followed by Frederic Bronson, Vice President, and R. W. Rives, Secretary of the club. Besides the officers, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Perry Belmont, August Belmont, Charles F. Havemeyer, Prescott Lawrence, and W. F. Morgan are expected to take part in the parade. This strong local contingent will be reinforced by two well-known coaching men from Philadelphia—Edward Morrell and Neilson Brown. They were active in the establishment of the coaching service between the metropolis and the Quaker City last year.

All the coaches that will be in the parade to-day will carry large parties of invited guests. They will be entertained at luncheon on arriving at the Claremont.

Neither of the public coaches running from this city will be in the line. The Spuyten Duyvil and the Pioneer have been engaged for their regular trips, and it was deemed advisable not to make any change in the service. William M. Fliess took a party to the Suburban Riding and Driving Club on the Spuyten Duyvil yesterday. Ely Goddard was on the box, and those who enjoyed the outing were Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gibson, Miss Florence Tuttle, Miss Murchison, the Misses Ange and Anna Fliess, F. A. Hammond, and Fred J. Phillips.

Trotting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 24.—A fast track, good weather, and fast time were the features of the third day's racing at the Spring meeting of the Pimlico Driving Club. Another large crowd was in attendance, but the sport was tame, and the betting was rather light. Little Tobe, who performed so creditably last week, sold favorite at $20, and the field brought $18 in the 2:17 trot, but there was a pair in the race that proved too much for him, Gretchen won the first two heats in 2:14¼ and 2:17¼, and seemed to have things her own way. Queen Alfred challenged her in the third and Gretchen quit without making any effort, finishing second in 2:18. The next two heats were won by Queen Alfred with ease.

Gil Curry sold favorite in the 2:10 pace, and won the race in straight heats, which are the fastest three ever paced so early in the season. The 2:27 trot went to Boston in straight heats. He was a prime favorite, and no pools were sold on the race after the first heat. The summary:

2:17 Class. Trotting; purse $500.

Queen Alfred, b. m., by Alfred G., dam Alix, by Jay Bird, (Campbell)	3	2	1	1
Gretchen, b. m., by Schuyler, (McCarthy)	1	1	2	2
Little Tobe, b. s., (Merrifield)	2	3	3	3
Jacksonian, g., (Tryon)	4	dis.		

Time—2:14¼; 2:17¼; 2:18; 2:20; 2:24.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Gil Curry, gr. g., by Almont Boy, dam Gray Jennie, breeding unknown, (Haight)	1	1	1	
Angie D., b. m., (Goodrich)	2	2	2	
Paul, ch. g., (McCarthy)	3	5	3	
Susie, G., b. m., (Highbe)	5	3	5	
Lena Hill, blk. m., (Campbell)	4	4	4	
Simmons, b. g., (Barnes)	dis			

Time—2:18¼; 2:11¾; 2:12.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Boston, b. g., by Don Wilkes, dam unknown, (Clayton)	1	1	1	
Nelly Alfred, b. m., (Haight)	2	3	3	
Orphan Boy, ch. s., (Campbell)	3	4	2	
Antonina, b. m., (Gideway)	4	2	4	

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¾; 2:22.

Big Golfers to Meet.

The biggest golf tournament of the season so far will be held to-day on the St. Andrew's Club links near Yonkers. This will be a contest for a purse between the two famous Scotch professionals, Willie Park of Musselburgh, Scotland, and who for two years held the championship of Scotland and England, and Willie Campbell, the Scotch professional of the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, Mass.

Willie Park has been in this country about two months and has played on many of the best links, meeting and playing with a large number of our best amateurs, but the match to-day will be the first in which he will meet a professional here.

Campbell came to America a few years ago, and was secured last year as instructor and professional in charge of the Brookline Club links.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday: MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, southerly winds, becoming southeasterly. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness Saturday night, cooler, southerly winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, with showers on the coast Saturday night, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, with showers in extreme southern portion, southerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, increasing cloudiness, with showers, southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, rain, southeasterly winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, rain, easterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, warmer in northern portion, northeasterly winds. GEORGIA, showers, warmer in northern portion, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, southerly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, except showers in extreme southern portions, northerly winds, becoming variable. LOUISIANA, fair, except showers on the coast, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, threatening weather, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, partly cloudy weather, southeasterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, with showers, southeasterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, increasing cloudiness, with showers in southern portion, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, variable winds, becoming southerly. OHIO and INDIANA, generally fair, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, with showers in western portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness, with showers, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. MINNESOTA, showers, cooler, southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly. IOWA, increasing cloudiness, with showers in northern portion, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. MISSOURI, threatening weather, with showers in western portion, cooler in northwest ern portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. TENNESSEE, showers, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness, with showers in eastern portion, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness, with possibly showers in extreme northern portion, cooler in northwest portion, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA and NEBRASKA, fair, except showers in extreme eastern portion, cooler in eastern portions, northwestly winds. KANSAS, fair, except showers in extreme eastern portion, cooler, southerly winds becoming northwesterly. COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

An area of high pressure covers the Atlantic States, Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. The pressure is also high on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope. A storm of moderate intensity covers Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, central in Minnesota, the trough of low pressure extending to Texas. The barometer has risen in New-England and in the Rocky Mountain districts; it has fallen slightly in the lake region, the central valleys, and Gulf States. The temperature has fallen on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope; it has risen in the upper lake region, and remained stationary in the other districts. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, also on the Rocky Mountain slope. Rain is indicated for the Middle, South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The weather will be cooler in the Northwest districts; elsewhere the temperature will remain stationary. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: Georgia—Washington, 1.50; Camak, 1.80; Athens, 1.70. South Carolina—Greenwood, 3.10. Louisiana—Covington, 1.60; Schriever, 2.

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BROADWAY & 40TH ST., N. Y.

Everything new and first-class throughout.

FINEST CAFE IN THE CITY.

Rooms, singly or en suite. Large outside rooms, $1. Entrance to restaurant on 40th St.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

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and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 127 6th Av., 174 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 880 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 871 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

MAINE.

PASSAGONAWAY INN, YORK CLIFFS, MAINE. Opens June 1st.

Romer Gillis, Manager. 71 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH

NEWCASTLE, N. H.

Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.

OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.

Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.

Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.

We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.

FRANK JONES, Proprietor. W. K. HILL, Manager.

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HATHAWAY INN, Deal Beach, N. J.

Enlarged; modern appointments; elegantly furnished, everything new; entirely shaded; beautiful lawns; perfect beach. Address THOMAS & WELCH, Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y., or Deal Beach, N. J.

THE OCTAGON,

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

Will open about middle of June.

The leading, the largest, and best appointed at Sea Bright. Send for terms and pamphlet.

GEORGE B. SANDT, Prop.

THE ELBERON,

ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.

This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

BELMAR, N. J. THE CARLETON.

Eighteenth season under the present popular management; all modern improvements; opens June 1. W. H. STOYLE.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.

One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrahgements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front for 2 miles; hotels, 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

NEW-YORK.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,

WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 20.

N. S. HOWE, PROPRIETOR.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, PAWLING, N. Y.

Mr. Howe will be at the Windsor Hotel, New-York, from May 13 to June 1, mornings.

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Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.

European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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One and one-half hours from New-York. Fine scenery, beautiful walks and drives; no malaria or mosquitoes; moderate rates; cottages to let. J. W. MEAGHER.

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WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

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Select Family Hotel. Under one management 20 years. Delightfully situated. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N.Y. W. E. ELMER.

Long Island.

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ORIENTAL HOTEL, OPENS JUNE 22.

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ARVERNE HOTEL, ARVERNE, LONG ISLAND.

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Catskills.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

LAUREL HOUSE,

KAATERSKILL FALLS, N. Y., opens June 15. J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.

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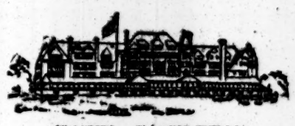
NEW-YORK.

Staten Island.



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NOW OPE

THE BOYCOTT ON UNION

Possible Effect of the Action of the General Assembly.

WIDER FIELD MAY NOW BE OPENED

Seminary May Become a Theological University—What a Director Says of Its Advantages—The Views of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

The course of the General Assembly at Pittsburg in enjoining the Presbytery of New-York from taking under its care students for the ministry who are attending or who will attend the classes in Union Theological Seminary has not made any perceptible disturbance in the ranks of the Directors of that institution who are now in the city.

While it is freely acknowledged by more than one of these Directors that the first effect of the Assembly's injunction will be to diminish the number of students attending the seminary, they are quite hopeful that no harm will come to any students, otherwise qualified for the ministry, who persist in their attendance in spite of any action taken by the General Assembly.

The resolution was passed just a week too late to affect any students who completed their last year's course earlier in the present month, and its effect on the students who have only passed the first or second year's course remains to be seen.

While it has been considered desirable that theological students who intend to enter the Presbyterian ministry should be under the care of the local Presbytery, such oversight is not absolutely necessary as a preparatory step for ordination.

It must be remembered that the Union Theological Seminary is open to students of all branches of the Church grouped under the head of evangelical. A considerable number of the students of Union belong to the Baptist or Congregational denomination, and there is absolutely nothing in the seminary's charter to prevent Methodist and Protestant Episcopal students from attending its classes and passing its examinations if they think fit.

Nor will the terms of the General Assembly's mandate as construed by those in authority in Union Theological Seminary prevent students from attending classes here for two years and then going to Yale or Princeton for their last year in order to obtain a final coating of orthodoxy, as defined by the Assembly, before receiving licenses preparatory to ordination.

Another way in which the fence may be climbed is by obtaining ordination in a Baptist, Congregational, or Reformed Church. An ordained minister of the Gospel belonging to one of these denominations is always received by the Presbyterian Church without question as to where he studied theology.

A prominent member of the Executive Committee of Union Theological Seminary said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The Board of Directors will do nothing until an official copy of the General Assembly's injunction has first been received. It will then be time to obtain a quorum of the Directors, so the matter will sleep until September. Meanwhile, the Directors will stand on their dignity, and will not swerve a hair's breadth from the course which they have marked out for themselves, no matter what action the General Assembly has taken or may take.

"In my view, Union Theological Seminary has three superlative advantages, which will always make it attractive to students in spite of any ecclesiastical ban placed upon it. The first of these is the large character of its Faculty, both personally and as a teaching staff. I do not suppose there is in all Pittsburg to-day a man who would deny even to the Rev. Charles A. Briggs the character of a sincere Christian and of a teacher of great erudition.

"The second advantage which Union has is the extent of its accommodations, such as rooms, site, buildings, and library. The third advantage, in my belief, is its greatest attraction. It is situated in the metropolis of the country, to walk whose streets for three years is a liberal education in itself. Here a student may have the best preachers in the country, may see, and sometimes hear speak the greatest men in other walks of life. Then there are our museums and galleries, and the persons who take pleasure in frequenting them. By mixing with these a student will gradually absorb the indefinable something which we call culture, and once he has his aspirations in this direction aroused he will have larger and better opportunities of gratifying them here than elsewhere.

"There is nothing in our charter which forbids us to become a theological university if we choose. In fact, we are one now, and all we need to be universally recognized as one is to broaden our field and keep our chairs filled with the best men procurable. You may rest assured that whatever happens, our Faculty will always be kept up to the highest standard."

When asked as to what would happen if the New-York Presbytery or any other presbytery disobeyed the General Assembly and took a student studying at the Union Theological Seminary under its care, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said:

"I cannot tell you at this moment, because I believe there is no precedent for such a case. Speaking off hand, however, I should say that if the Presbytery of New-York licensed and ordained a candidate for a local pulpit, the ordination would hold good and the minister's title would be indefeasible.

"The matter would then come up at the next General Assembly, six months or so afterward, and what it in its wisdom might resolve to do no one on earth can tell. The only process that I see open, except a strong censure, would be to outlaw the whole presbytery. It seems clear to me that whatever might happen, the Assembly could not take the young man's license away."

Dr. Parkhurst also said, referring to the action taken by the General Assembly, that it was an open attempt to kill Union Theological Seminary by boycotting it, and that the attempt would fail, as it deserved to do.

"In regard to the project of making Union Theological Seminary an undenominational university," he continued, "I am for it with all my heart. The difference between the evangelical churches is very small and confined to minor matters.

"The broad Calvinist and the broad Arminian can approach each other so closely in matters of doctrine that it would take a microscope to see where one ends and the other begins. It is only in matters of church government that there is any serious difference between them.

"We waste too much of our strength fighting each other, when we should all be fighting the devil. Take missionary enterprise, for example. A Baptist goes out to convert the heathen, and a Methodist follows him. He does not pour water on him, for that would suit him, but he builds a back fire to offset the Baptist conflagration. If we had all joined hands in the things on which we agree the devil would be downed by this time.

"There should be no sects. The Gospel expressly forbids them, and St. Paul, in later times, expressly rebuked the Corinthians for forming them. Therefore I see no reason why theological students of all denominations should not receive their training at such a university as Union Theological Seminary could be made. Of course there would be special professors for giving each sect its final polish before ordination, and the scheme seems perfectly feasible to me."

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Overture for a Triennial Assembly Meets with Defeat.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 24.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day resolved to raise $1,000,000 by a "reunion memorial fund" to wipe out the indebtedness of the benevolent boards.

The report of the Standing Committee on Temperance was read. One of the resolutions declared that in order to secure more effective repressive legislation there should be an increased endeavor to secure by election and appointment to official position men of clean hands and pure heart, who have not lifted up their souls unto vanity nor sworn deceitfully, and approved the efforts to prevent the appointment of men of known intemperate habits to official position under National, State, or municipal authority.

An amendment calling upon all voters of the Presbyterian Church to work against the licensing of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors excited opposition from the committee. The Chairman contended that it was not the province of the Presbyterian Church to tell any man which party he should vote for.

The amended resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

Dr. William N. Page offered another resolution requesting the use of unfermented wine at the communion table. Dr. Dickson of Philadelphia moved an amendment making the resolution simply an expression of opinion on unfermented wine for the guidance of Sessions and Presbytery. The amendment was accepted and the resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Church Polity presented some of the findings submitted to it. One recommendation of this committee directed the termination of the relations of Stated Clerks of Presbyteries and Synods who removed out of the borders of the Presbytery or Synod.

Delegates from corresponding bodies presented themselves, and were received.

The overture asking for triennial meetings of the Assembly was defeated after debate.

The report on theological seminaries will be heard to-morrow. For the first time in four years this report has caused no uneasiness in the Assembly. There is no trouble anywhere now among the theological seminaries, and the report simply shows the great growth of Auburn, McCormack, and Princeton, and recommends a long list of professors, Directors, and Trustees-elect to the several boards and Faculties.

The public rally for temperance was held to-night in the Assembly church.

THE MEMORIAL DAY PARADE

Grand Marshal E. P. Doherty Promises a Larger and More Interesting Celebration Than Has Ever Been Known.

Extensive preparations are being made for the annual Decoration Day parade and Grand Marshal Edward P. Doherty, who is in charge of the affair, promises that if the weather on next Thursday proves favorable New-Yorkers will have an opportunity to witness the largest and most interesting parade that has ever taken place in this city on similar occasions.

The only National Guard organization that will have a place in the column is the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

An interesting feature of the parade will be the Cadet Corps and the American Guard. For the past two weeks the school children have been drilled in the armories, and there will be 11,000 of them composing the American Guard in this city in the parade.

Preceding the sixteen regiments of the American Guard will be two divisions of Cadets. Among them will be three companies of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, with 1,500 boys in line, and St. Francis Xavier's, represented by a company of 400 Cadets.

The New-York Military Academy, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, will turn out under the command of Col. Charles J. Wright.

The regular Army will be represented by four companies of Infantry from Willett's Point, the company from West Point, and a Battery of Artillery from Fort Wadsworth. Sailors and marines from the navy yard and the naval vessels in port will have a place in the line. There will be in the parade, in all, about 22,000 men and boys.

The general orders for the parade were issued last evening by Grand Marshal Doherty, and the various organizations will form as follows:

Old Guard and Guard of Honor, escort to the reviewing officer, at the Windsor Hotel, Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, 8:30.

The regular troop, Corps of Engineers, Col. William R. King, commanding, composing the right of line and head of column, on West Fifty-seventh Street, right resting on Fifth Avenue.

The naval detachment of marines and sailors from the navy yard and ships in port, on East Fifty-seventh Street, right resting on Fifth Avenue. They will follow the left of the naval forces.

The Grand Army posts, Military School Battalion, and other organizations, with right of division resting on Fifth Avenue, will follow their published orders.

The line of March will be down Fifth Avenue to the Worth Monument, at Madison Square, where a marching salute will be paid to the reviewing officer, thence continuing on Fifth Avenue to Washington Square and dismiss. The column will move at 9 A. M.

The reviewing stand, at Madison Avenue, will be occupied by Gov. Morton and invited guests. The three grand stands at Washington Square, which were used at the dedication of the Washington Monument, have been tendered to the school teachers of the city.

BALFOUR PREDICTS A FALL

Conservatives Urged to be Ready for a General Election Soon.

LONDON, May 24.—Speaking to-night at a meeting of the Conservative Union, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the House of Commons, said that the burden of political action rested not upon the House of Commons, where the Government was playing out a dull and pitiful comedy, but upon the electoral organizations outside the House.

The time was near, he added, when an appeal to the country would be inevitable. He was not certain when the Government would abandon its hopeless task of trying to legislate, but it would be the business of the Opposition to make the date as soon as possible. [Cheers.]

Next week might bring the downfall of the Ministry. It might, however, outlive the session, but unless there was a great and unparalleled change in public opinion it could not long survive. In conclusion, Mr. Balfour urged the party organizations everywhere to be ready for a general election.

The Devout Norwegians.

The Norwegians are a devout people. The form of worship observed by them is that of the Lutheran Evangelical, but, owing to the scattered population and the distance between each church, services are held only once every two or three weeks. Ministers having districts assigned to them visit each church in turn, and are usually favored with comparatively good audiences, as the people travel for miles in their little boats in order to be present.

The wedding customs have always been extremely curious and interesting, although some of the observances and festivities have of late fallen into disuse. The bridal crown is still worn; it is gilded, and contains many sparkling gems, the value of which may be estimated according to the wealth and position of the parties concerned. In any case, it presents quite a remarkably fantastic appearance. It is usual for one or more of these crowns to be kept in each village for the use of the inhabitants generally, more particularly the poorer people, who borrow it just as a wedding ring may be borrowed for the day in this country.

There are also a number of other items, which, put together, form a sort of apron, covered with green and gold trimmings, and a fancy border, the whole of which is studded with imitation rubies, &c., and richly embroidered. The bridegroom, also, is often decorated in a somewhat fanciful fashion to match.—All the Year Round.

The Maypole.

The village lies in a clearing, in what has been a great forest country, under the shadow of protecting downs. It would be difficult in all England to find a more old-world place. The houses cluster round a broad-spreading green, devoted to the sports of the village children, and on holidays to cricket. A tall maypole still overtops the roofs, and the country folk still dance and feast around it at the annual fair in early summer. The maypole is the glory of the countryside, for by it there hangs a tale. Some sixty years ago the old maypole, which had long shown signs of decay, was uprooted by a great storm, and was so badly injured in its fall that it was found impossible to set it up again. The village took the loss greatly to heart.

It is impossible to say exactly what the feeling toward the old maypole had been; but one night a party of determined young fellows marched out some seven miles to a lonely heath where stood another maypole, deserted and uncared for. They tore it up and bore it home in triumph on their shoulders; and when the village woke next morning, there lay the miracle of a new sound maypole on the green. Mine host at the inn saw the importance of the event, and lent his aid, and the new pole arose on the ruins of the old, with oak bottom and iron girders to make all secure. The exploit was commemorated in a song, long sung in the village, in which the daring and the huge stature of the leader of the expedition were set forth. It does not appear that any complaint was made, or that retribution was exacted. But "Lord love ye, nobody cared for nothing sixty years ago."—Temple Bar.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:15 A. M.—51 East One Hundred and Third Street; flat of John Soltee; damage, $40.

4:40 A. M.—406 West Twenty-fifth Street; flat of William Atzo; damage, $160.

2:50 P. M.—74 Suffolk Street; Louis Wiseman; tenement; damage, trifling.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BEAVER ISLAND'S HISTORY

Home of the Mormon Colony Under King James J. Strang.

CAREER OF THIS BOGUS PROPHET

Fights of His Followers With the Native Fishermen—His Death at the Hands of Cowardly Assassins.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 24.—Another chapter in the romantic history of Beaver Island has been closed. For a half century the archipelago at the lower end of Lake Michigan has been steeped in romance of a wild, rude kind. First the abode of a few ignorant and rough fishermen, then the centre of an internecine war between the first inhabitants and the Mormon colony, which recognized King James J. Strang, the bogus Mormon prophet, as a leader, and then lapsing into a rude communism.

In 1855 the islands of the archipelago, which include the Big and little Beavers, the Foxes, and the Manitous, were organized into a county of the State of Michigan, and remained so until now, when the islands have been divided up between Leelenaw and Charlevoix Counties. This was made necessary from the fact that the old County of Manitou was a mass of unorganized townships. County officials were accustomed to assess taxes, collect them, and put the money in their pockets; but as taxes were light there was not much money to pocket, which probably accounts for this condition of things existing so long without protest. As the townships were unorganized, there were no schools, the State refusing to appropriate any of the school funds. The Register of Deeds was accustomed to have his office in his cobbler shop, where the records hobnobbed with waxed ends, old boots, and the implements of his trade. There was a Court House—a dilapidated sort of structure, with a jail like a coalshed, out of which any energetic prisoner could easily make his way between sundown and sunup. It was rarely occupied, however, as crime among this simple, unlettered folk was a rarity.

There is one church in the islands—at St. James, the old Mormon capital, on the Big Beaver, where Father Gallagher, a refined and educated priest, officiated, giving his time and substance to the saving of souls. Father Gallagher came from a wealthy Philadelphia family, and settled on the island soon after the war. Besides acting in his spiritual capacity as pastor, he included the secular duty of Governor of the islands, the inhabitants of which submitted willingly to his mild reign. All this is now a thing of the past.

The history of Beaver Island dates back into the period of the French occupation, but it first came into public notoriety as the residence of King Strang and as the capital of his wing of the Mormon Church. Prior to 1847, when Strang selected it as the home of the Latter-Day Saints, the island was occupied by a few fishermen. They were driven out by the Mormons. They did not relish this rough eviction, and from that time on it was war to the knife between the evicted and the evictors, in which the former were assisted by all of their class on the adjoining mainland.

The island has a unique character in the history of the West than Strang. From 1844, when he first made claim to having been selected by Joseph Smith to succeed him as the head of the Mormon Church, until his death, in 1856, at the hands of assassins, he was continually in the public view. Whatever was his faults all his contemporaries admitted that Strang was possessed of an energy and executive ability which in other channels would have given him a high place among the makers of the West. Strang was born in Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1813, and when thirty years of age came to Wisconsin Territory. Soon after his arrival he became interested in the Mormon doctrine, and in 1844 he paid a visit to Nauvoo, where he was baptized into the Church by Joseph Smith and was given permission to "plant a stake in Zion" in Wisconsin. This, rendered in plain English, was authority to start a branch of the Church. The death of Smith at the hands of a mob followed a few months later. Then Strang put forth his claim to the leadership. This was based on a letter which he claimed to have received from Joseph Smith and written just before the death of the latter. The authenticity of the letter was denied by the Brigham Young faction. Many of the Mormons adhered to Strang, and from that time until his death a battle royal raged between the two factions. Young had the numbers, but in the wordy warfare his followers came off second best, as Strang was a skillful polemist.

In 1845, to add strength to his position, Strang went through the motions of finding sealed plates à la Smith, which were translated by him and afterward became the Book of the Law for the St. James wing. Strang had been a newspaper man, and now saw the advantages of having a paper with which to fight the Brighamites. Accordingly, The Vorce Herald was started early in 1846, with Strang as editor and publisher. With this organ, he smote his opponents hip and thigh. The paper was published at Voree, the City of Saints, founded by Strang, on Long Prairie, some miles west of what is now Racine. There is but one complete file of The Herald, and The Northern Islander, its successor, when St. James was made the capital of the island kingdom, in existence. This is owned by an old friend of Strang, who has refused several offers for it.

Strang soon found that Voree was too strongly encompassed by Gentiles to make it possible to carry out his original plan of making it the centre of Mormondom. From the Captains of lake vessels Strang had heard of Beaver Island and its safe harbor, and thither he went in 1846 to prospect. The next year preparations were begun for migrating to the island. This was not looked upon with any great degree of favor by the fishermen who were then living there, but this made no difference to Strang and his followers. The first Mormons to settle on the island had anything but a comfortable time of it. In 1849, however, the real Mormon exodus occurred, and the few fishermen remaining on the island found it convenient to move to other points. Strang founded a city about the head of the bay which indents the northern end of the island, and called it St. James, which name the little cluster of houses retains to this day.

He assumed the title of King, as well as prophet, at this time, and began the publication of The Northern Islander, as the Court organ and a means of promulgating his official decrees and confounding his enemies. Strang ruled his kingdom with an iron hand, not always incased in a velvet glove. The prescribed Court dress was, for women, bloomers of calico, and for the men common homespun. Besides publishing a newspaper, King Strang engaged in a general publishing business. The Northern Islander of January, 1856, gave the publications of The St. James Press as follows: "The Book of the Lord," eighty pages, 200 copies; "Michilimackinac," forty-eight pages, double column, 600 copies; "New Dispensation," forty-four pages, double column, 1,100 copies; "Book of the Law of the Lord," then in press, a book of 320 pages, 2,100 copies. All this besides numerous pamphlets. Copies of these books and pamphlets are still in existence, and in typography, binding, and presswork are equal to anything turned out in those days.

All this time King Strang was engaged in an earnest propaganda, which took him to different parts of the country; but, however far away he might be, there was no relaxation of his grip on his island kingdom.

During the seven years of his reign, Strang was constantly at war with the fishermen on the mainland. A guerrilla warfare was carried on by both sides. Finally, the Michigan Legislature created a county of the islands—Mackinac—and about 100 miles of the mainland bordering on Lake Michigan. King Strang was no less shrewd as a politician than as a prophet. As soon as he learned of the formation of the county he called a meeting at St. James and made that the county seat. As a majority of the islands—Mackinac—and about the county were Mormons, this was a regular. Having the county seat to his liking, King Strang, in his rôle as party boss, directed the election of a full set of Mormon officials. This was all right so far as it went, but the Gentiles would have none of it. They met in turn and made Mackinac the county seat, and elected a set of Gentile county officials. The issue was clearly drawn, and both sides recognized the fact that it would eventually end in battle. But few expected that the battle would come as soon as it did.

When the time came for holding a term of court, the Mormon who had been elected by the St. James crowd to the Circuit bench issued a call for a Grand Jury. The writs were placed in the hands of the Mormon Sheriff to serve. Some of the jurors were Mormons and some were Gentiles. The former responded promptly. The latter did not. They didn't respond at all. No Gentile with a proper appreciation of the benefits of life and liberty cared to place himself under the control of King Strang's court. This was contempt of court, and the Sheriff was ordered to haul the offenders before the bench. The Sheriff, with a proper appreciation of the difficulties of his task, summoned a posse of fifteen stout Mormons, well armed with rifles, and one bright Summer day, in three Mackinac boats, they set sail for Pine River, on the mainland. This port was reached about noon, and the Sheriff, leaving his fleet in care of boatkeepers, started with the remainder of his posse to arrest his men.

The news of the descent on the coast spread like wildfire. The angry fishermen began to gather with such arms as they could lay their hands on. In less time than it takes in the telling, the Sheriff found himself surrounded by an angry mob, who each moment threatened to sweep his posse into the lake. Being a prudent man, the Sheriff ordered a retreat. Encouraged by this sign of weakness, the fishermen pushed the attack. In the midst of the mêlée a volley was fired. Both sides laid it to the other, but after investigation it was shown that the shots came from the Pine River men. However this was, the Mormons managed to get to their boats and started back for the Beavers as fast as they could row. Their assailants hurried down to a big barge with double banks of oars, and started in pursuit to the number of thirty. It was a calm day, and the surface of the lake was like glass. Never was there a more beautiful day, nor a more exciting race.

For a time the light Mackinac boats swept away from their pursuers. But after a while the Mormon boats began to move more slowly, while their pursuers, by relieving each other at the oars, were gaining slowly but surely. It was many a mile yet to Beaver Island and safety. Not one of the Mormon posse would have ever seen the island again had not the stanch bark Morgan happened to be becalmed on her way up the lake. The sight of the vessel put new life into the Mormons, and they redoubled their exertions, until the light boats fairly flew through the water. The fishermen had caught sight of the bark, and they, too, settled down to their work in grand style. They were now so near the Mormon fleet that they could use their rifles to advantage, and while a part of the crew tugged at the stout ash oars the remainder made the fleeing boats objects for target practice. The Mormons could not reply, as every man was needed at the oars. Capt. E. S. Stone, who was in command of the Morgan, is still alive, and lives at Oconomowoc. He said recently, in recalling the fight, that when the Mormons rounded to on the lee side of the Morgan, hardly one of them had a whole skin. Of the fifteen men, not one escaped unwounded. At first the fishermen threatened to board the bark, but thought better of it, and then hung around until toward evening, when they pulled for home. The Mormons had their wounds dressed by Capt. Stone and his crew, and were kept on board until after dark, when they put off for Beaver Island. This adventure ended any attempt to secure Gentile jurymen, and thereafter the court had to get along with the Mormon article.

King Strang was shot in June, 1856, by two cowardly assassins, who, owing to the intense feeling, escaped punishment. He was taken back to Voree to his first wife, who had remained faithful to him, though not sharing his vagaries. There he died and was buried. As soon as he had left the island, a mob of fishermen formed and raided the Mormon colony, driving the members away and wrecking their property. From that time until the present, Beaver Island has remained outside the pale of the law in an Arcadian simplicity, for, outside their hatred of the Mormons, the fisher folk are a hospitable and kindly race.

A Legend of Moses.

Bathia, the daughter of Pharaoh, was not satisfied with merely having saved the child Moses; she determined to make him her adopted son, and took him to live with her in the palace. On one occasion, while he was still a toddling child, he narrowly escaped being put to death. The Princess brought him to the Presence Chamber, where Pharaoh sat in friendly, informal council with the malevolent Balaam, and took her seat by her royal father, placing the child upon her knee.

Attracted by the glitter of the crown, the infant Moses stretched out his arms for it, and the great king, taking it from his own head, placed it on the baby brow of the future lawgiver. The child toyed with it for a time, and then threw it on the ground and stamped upon it. The royal circle was seized with consternation. It was the age of portents and auguries; and what might not such an act be ominous! From Balaam, malignant in mind as distorted in body, came counsel prompt and grim.

The act, he said, was, despite the child's tender age, fraught with significant intent. If Pharaoh would reign in peace he must slay the sacrilegious infant. Fortunately for Moses, Pharaoh—to employ the language of the law reports of our own day—"took time to consider his decision," and to assist him thereto convened a full council. At this council Jethro successfully defended the unconscious child, who was fated to become his son-in-law.—All the Year Round.

The Universal Language.

A universal language has for nearly three centuries been the dream of scientific men, and some think that the wonderful strength and vitality of our English tongue points to its general adoption in the course of time. It is the language which has made the greatest progress in respect of the numbers speaking it within this century. In the year 1800 it was said to be used by 22,000,000 of people, and it is now spoken by much more than 100,000,000; while the numbers speaking Russian rose in the same time from 30,000,000 to 70,000,000 or 80,000,000, all the other European languages being left far behind. English is the language of the greatest colonizing race in history, the race which still holds the commercial supremacy of the world.

It is the language of the great American nation; and from the United Kingdom and the United States, from Canada, Australia, New-Zealand, the Cape, and India, it is pushing its influence further into every corner of the habitable globe. It is not, then, a perfectly foolish expectation that our language may eventually become the accepted tongue of the civilized world.—Chambers's Journal.

Dr. Whitehead's Trial.

Agnes Berthold's testimony in the case of Dr. Newton Whitehead was concluded yesterday.

She testified that Webb, a Parkhurst Society agent, gave her a check for $1,500, and that she had agreed to take $6,000 from Dr. Whitehead. Webb, she said, told her when he gave the check, that they would go to the insurance company and get a bond cashed for the balance.

Mrs. Anna Moebius, the midwife who, it is alleged, took the Bethold girl to Dr. Whitehead, was then called to testify. She swore that Dr. Whitehead had agreed with her for $50, and he promised her there would be no trouble for her. Mrs. Moebius afterward pleaded guilty to aiding Dr. Whitehead, and is at present in the Tombs. The case will be continued Monday.

Colorado Mining Stocks

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 24.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	1.03	.98
Argentum	1.03	1.02
Portland	.67	.68½
Anaconda	.37	.38
Isabella	.17¼	.17¼
Union	.15	.15

Latest Arrivals.

SS Paris, Watkins, from Southampton May 18, with mdse and passengers to the International Navigation Company. South of Fire Island at 1:35 A. M. to-day.

Closed evenings.

Do you know that our furnishing department is well managed now? Up to three years ago some of our best customers left us, because we were so often out of the size, and because there was so little variety to choose from.

We are almost never out of a size now; there is ample variety to choose from; we have rarely too much of anything; and almost every day something interesting happens.

Every difference is in your favor.

Negligee shirts $1.50, $2, $2.50.
Leather belts 75 cents or more.
Golf stockings with cool feet.
Underwear to fit peculiar shapes.

Suits. Did we do well by you last time? Try it again.
Didn't we? Tell us so.
$13 to $28.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CHAMPION OF DEMOCRACY

Silas Wright's Birth Celebrated by Brooklyn's Democratic Club.

JOHN E. RUSSELL PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE

A Large Gathering of Prominent Democrats at the Dinner—Letters of Regret from President Cleveland and Others.

A dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic Club was given at the Pouch mansion, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, last night in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Silas Wright, who was Governor of the State of New-York in 1845-6.

Silas Wright was born in Amherst, Mass., May 24, 1795, and was graduated from Middlebury College in 1815. He settled in Canton, this State, in 1819. He was elected Surrogate in 1820; State Senator, 1824; member of Congress, 1826-9; State Controller, 1829-32; United States Senator, 1833-44; Governor, 1845-6; and died at Canton Aug. 26, 1847.

Among the guests were:

The Hon. John E. Russell, Boston, Mass.; Edward M. Shepard, ex-Deputy Attorney General William A. Poste, St. Lawrence County; Clifford A. Hand, James D. Bell, James C. Carter, Surrogate Abbott, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Col. William C. Beecher, Senator Daniel Bradley, ex-Park Commissioner George V. Brower, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, Justice Clement, Justice Gaynor, Henry Yonge, Bernard J. York, ex-Mayor D. D. Whitney, S. S. Whitehouse, William D. Veeder, ex-Judge A. H. Dailey, William B. Davenport, William C. De Witt, Andrew McLean, Election Commissioner Charles J. Patrick, Thomas Wardell, Jacob Hancock, Francis Gottsberger, Everett Greene, Herbert F. Gunnison, C. Augustus Haviland, Thomas G. Shearman, Alden S. Swan, J. Edward Swanstrom, John A. Quintard, Dick S. Ramsay, Thomas E. Pearsall, James Howell, Frederic R. Hinrichs, Henry Hentz, H. W. Slocum, Royal C. Peabody, George F. Peabody, Theodore S. Nye, L. L. Coudert, Marshall S. Driggs, Daniel Moynahan, Sidney V. Lowell, Thomas McCann, Gen. Horatio C. King, United States Marshal Hayden, M. E. Finnegan, A. H. Eastmond, and many others.

Harrington Putnam presided, and in opening the speechmaking said, among other things:

"Always a strict constructionist of the Constitution, Silas Wright believed only in the power to coin money, not to issue engraved promises, and was an opponent of paper currency not redeemable in coin. With more than the usual skill the Treasury Department has placed his likeness, not on greenbacks, or on bank notes, but on a gold coin certificate, where his firm, kindly face seems ever to warn us against tampering with the public credit."

A. H. Eastmond, Secretary of the club, read letters of regret from President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson, Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Secretary Hoke Smith, Secretary J. Sterling Morton, Postmaster General William L. Wilson, Attorney General Richard Olney, Secretary of State Gresham, William L. Bissell, William J. Coombs, and a telegram from ex-Gov. W. E. Russell of Boston, Mass.

John E. Russell spoke of Silas Wright as the impersonation of the Democracy of the fathers, true to principle, steadfast in defeat, and faithful to the cause of the people. In the course of his remarks he said:

"It was an ideal time that Silas Wright became a statesman of national prominence, a position which, once taken, he held abreast with the ablest and most independent leaders of the time. To define the position of a Democrat of sixty years ago, it is but necessary to say that he was a member of the Albany Regency, a body of men making up the most potent force in public affairs, and containing in its small number more political astuteness, a wider statesmanship, breadth of view, and understanding of American conditions and necessities than could be found in all the men of any other State or section at the time of its power.

"Wright pushed aside honors as few men have done in our history. No man was ever more unselfish or sacrificing. He burned with that passionate patriotism characteristic of the ruling statesman of the day. He loved Democracy, and stood by his political companions with a staunch generosity that knew no abatement.

"The business depression, more far-reaching and exhausting than the country has since experienced, had to be met by the Administration of Mr. Van Buren. This panic was the direct result of an unparalleled speculation in public lands and a vast overissue of unsecured paper. The Democratic Administration insisted upon specie payments to the Treasury, and it was met by the clamor of the whole business interests of the country against it, but he who reads the history of the great statesmanship of that period will see that it was absolutely unmoved from its true course. Every Democrat of the school of Van Buren and Silas Wright stood for sound money. The party had never lost a general election. It was confronted with positive defeat, but it was unshaken. The election of 1840, that absurd and grotesque campaign in which the grandfather of the present ex-President Harrison was elected, came, but what was the history of that success? It brought to the victors neither joy nor honors. The sceptre of their power was a barren one. Their administration was devoid of any permanent effect upon the affairs of the country, and in 1844 the Democrats came into an assured power, which carried the country through a period of the greatest prosperity and wide enlargement of its boundaries, which continued into the present generation.

"The lesson of the constancy and devotion to principle and sound statesmanship of the men like him, whose one hundredth anniversary we now celebrate, may well be recalled at this time."

Other addresses were made by James C. Carter, on "Wright's Refusal of the Appointment to the Supreme Court"; Edward M. Shepard, on "Wright's Loyalty to Van Buren"; St. Clair McKelway, on "Wright and Benton"; Clifford A. Hand, on "Wright as Judged by His Political Opponents"; William A. Poste, on "Wrights Home Life," and James D. Bell, on "The Lesson of Wright's Career for the Statesmen of Our Day."

An Opportune Friend will be found in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, when racked by a Severe Cold, and the many Lung or Throat affections which sometimes follow. This old remedy has met the approval of two generations, and is to-day as popular, safe, and effective as ever.—Advertisement.

Suit Dep't.

Sale of

English Tweed Suits,

(lined throughout with silk),

$19.50.

value $35.00.

Imported Serges,

(blue and black),

$28.50.

Brocaded Silk Skirts,

$18.50.

100 Crepon Skirts, $12.50.

value $20.00.

Imported Costumes at half their former price.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Francisco Colandriallo, a saloon keeper of 339 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, killed his daughter Fanny, eleven years old, with a broomstick Thursday night, either by throwing it or by striking her with it. The girl was playing, and did not obey when her father called to her. He seized a broomstick and ran after her. Colandriallo has not been seen since he killed his child.

—There will be music at the Mall, Central Park, this afternoon and to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, by the Seventh Regiment Band. There will be a concert at Claremont Park this afternoon by Conterno's Ninth Regiment Band.

—The members of the Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association will meet in the Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street, to-morrow to hear the report of the Committee on Incorporation.

—Blanchard & Hager will open the Pequot House, New-London, Conn., June 1. They are making thorough preparations to do everything possible for the comfort and pleasure of their guests.

—The West Shore Railroad has issued an illustrated book of 3,000 Summer hotels and boarding houses in the Catskills and Central New-York. It may be had on application at 363 Broadway.

—The New-York Times has received a check for $5 from "Mrs. C. H. C." in aid of the family of Michael Melvin.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner Emery of the Brooklyn Health Department yesterday appointed the following assistant Sanitary Inspectors, who will serve on the Summer corps at a salary of $1,200 a year: Drs. W. N. Belcher, F. Golding, H. T. Hotchkiss, L. P. A. Magilligan, W. J. Callan, J. A. Blake, L. J. Paris, R. B. Bradner, E. F. Pearce, E. G. Cornwall, W. G. Simmons, Jr., P. R. Baker, D. Meyerle, Arthur De B. Bogart, and C. E. Napier.

—Col. Lamb yesterday applied to Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to approve the report of the Commissioner of Parks, as to the plots he had selected. Justice Cullen refused to hear the matter, and said that, as the executor of his brother, Henry J. Cullen, he was interested in a portion of the property.

—Members of the Women's Health Protective League yesterday asked the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen to pass an ordinance prohibiting the storage of trucks and carts on the streets. The committee promised to consider the matter.

—Francis McNulty, while at work in the tin factory at 575 Flushing Avenue, yesterday, fell into a vat and was badly scalded. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital. His injuries may prove fatal.

—United States Marshal Hayden has appointed Frederick C. Bliss of 105 Montague Street, Chief Deputy Marshal, in place of James Biggart, removed for allowing a prisoner to escape.

—Police Captain John H. Johnson of the Fulton Street Precinct, on Thursday night was presented with a helmet, an ebony stick, pocket stick, and belt, and also an Egyptian tablecloth.

—Mayor Schieren yesterday visited the offices of the Health Department. He was much pleased with the new laboratory. He also visited the Hoagland laboratory.

—The drowned body of a colored man was found at the Watson Stores, Furman Street, yesterday. It was taken to the morgue.

—Chief Trolley Inspector Franklin reported that on Thursday there were thirty-eight violations of the speed ordinance.

Long Island.

—Locomotive No. 48, Engineer Homer Martin, was running parallel to a freight train in the Long Island Railroad yard at Jamaica, yesterday morning, when one of the freight cars jumped the track and ran into the locomotive. One side was torn from the car and the engine cab wrecked by the collision. Engineer Martin was slightly hurt. It took several hours to clear away the wreckage.

—The Winter Garden Association of Suffolk County has elected these officers: President—Nathaniel Miller of Brookhaven; Vice Presidents—Frank H. Hill of Riverhead and N. S. Howell of Eastport; Secretary and Treasurer—C. P. Davis of Riverhead. The association has decided to build a clubhouse near Wild Wood Lake, at Riverhead.

—Ernest Bennett, fifteen years old, of Amagansett, was sailing on Gardiner's Bay Thursday, when a heavy gust of wind capsized his boat. Young Bennett was some distance from shore and had to swim for his life. When he reached the beach he was exhausted.

—Chauncey P. Howell of Mattituck, has presented to the Suffolk County Historical Society, the original deed for the present site of Riverhead Village. The land was conveyed to Richard Howell by John Hullucke. The deed bears date of Feb. 4, 1698.

—Patrick McMahon's news store, in the same building with the Post Office, at Whitestone, was damaged by fire early Thursday night to the extent of $500 by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

—The Montauk, Orient, and New-York Telephone Company of Suffolk County is said to have decided to sell its plant to the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company.

—The residents of Farmingdale want a larger railroad station, and have offered the Long Island Railroad Company a new site, if it will put up the building.

—The cornerstone of the new County Clerk's and Surrogate's offices, at Riverhead, was laid yesterday by ex-County Treasurer J. Henry Newins.

—The Port Jefferson Village Improvement Association has decided to raise $75 to indemnify the persons who will try to have the village incorporated.

—Boatmen passing in and out of the Fire Island Inlet have reported that the bar and channel buoys have drifted out of their regular positions.

—There was a jubilee and musical festival at the Salvation Army headquarters in Jamaica, last night.

—The ladies of Bethany Congregational Church, at East Rockaway, are preparing to hold a fair.

Yonkers.

—The officers of

Saturday
May 25-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

36 Pages

The New-York

Sunday Times

Always maintaining the highest standards, bright, snappy, and full of vim and go, it may be said that no item of interest, political, social, or of a news order, ever escapes the notice of The New-York Times. The happenings of the world are all recorded by cable, by telegram, by letter, and by personal inspection, faithfully, promptly, and in most readable fashion. Its news is told honestly, concisely, and decently in good English, free from all offensive sensationalism and vulgarity. It is an epitome of the daily history of the entire globe. The Times is always good, but is at its best on Sundays. Among to-morrow's special features will be the following articles:

How Hand Lines Are Read This method of telling fortunes is centuries old. Egyptian priests adepts in the art. Had a great vogue in France from 1796 to 1801. Introduced by the Empress Josephine. Work of experts.

Some Are Western Birds Interesting discoveries of Dr. Mearns of the United States Army. For the Smithsonian Institution. He was the naturalist of the International Boundary Commission. Thousands of valuable specimens obtained.

Of Queen Anne Design Popularity of this style of building in this country. Utility sacrificed to ornateness. Hideous structures the result of the desire to build something expensive. Description of a reasonable home.

Buried in Dead Pompeii The eloquent silence of the uncovered ruins. Roman life in A. D. 79 pictured. Glimpses at home and in public. History scribbled on the walls. Luxury which had become debased.

Foreign Money Orders Immense amount of work done at the New-York Post Office. Experts who straighten out snarls. Jaw-breaking Crotian, Galician, and Dutch names. Large sums of money handled under trying conditions.

Baltic Canal Festival To celebrate the greatest achievement of German unity. Amazing splendor of the work. Fleets of all nations to be represented at Kiel. Details of the various delegations. American vessels.

In Fashion's Workshop Some of the high novelties she offers for Summer wear. Latest sleeve and a new bonnet. The graceful fichu revived. Young girls' and children's frocks. The rage for tartans. Late dress notes.

Rare Old Curiosities Valuable collection of antiquities in Flushing, L. I. The work of twenty-five years. Books and documents in an excellent state of preservation, which date back from one to two centuries.

The Heinebund One of the oldest and most prominent German societies of the west side will be reviewed in The Sunday Times. This old Maennerchor society has an interesting history, which will be entertainingly told.

The Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New-York, the most recent acquisition to the long list of Jewish philanthropic institutions of the metropolis will be described and illustrated. This article should be read by all who are interested in charitable work.

The all important question in most households at this season is,

Where Shall We Spend the Summer?

The Times, realizing what a very difficult problem this is to solve, has had prepared with great care and with as much completeness as possible a directory of Summer resorts, both great and small. In this directory, which will be printed to-morrow in an eight-page supplement, will be found arranged by States and counties not only the names of the hotels, but when they open, how to reach them, price of board, accommodations, distance from the Greater New-York, and their distinctive attractions, given on the authority of the proprietor or manager.

The Book Reviews The book page will be given up to recent memoirs and letters. Its main feature will be an extended review of the "Memoirs of Barras," two large volumes relating to the early years of Napoleon's military career. They are of great interest to students of the period.

"Fort Frayne" Another installment of this entertaining story, by Capt. Charles King, will be found in to-morrow's Times.

Don't forget that The Sunday Times will be bigger and better than ever to-morrow.

36 Pages

REVIEWED BY HARRISON

Brooklyn Sunday Schools Parade Before the Ex-President.

A GREAT CROWD IN PROSPECT PARK

Enthusiastic Greeting for Gen. Harrison, Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, and Sir Bruce Burnside.

An American ex-President, a German Prince, and an English Knight stood together in the same pulpit in Brooklyn yesterday, addressed an audience of Sunday school children, and reviewed a parade of 13,000 young people in Prospect Park in the afternoon.

The ex-President was Benjamin Harrison, the Prince was Francis Joseph of Battenberg, and the Knight was Sir Bruce Burnside, Queen Victoria's Commissioner to New-Zealand.

Ex-President Harrison was the principal attraction; the distinguished gentlemen were of only secondary interest to the multitude that swarmed along the lines of march, crowded into the Lafayette Avenue Congregational Church, and packed every point of vantage in the park. From the arrival of the distinguished guests at the Brooklyn end of the bridge until they left the City of Churches, ex-President Harrison was the recipient of enthusiastic ovations such as have been given to few men in Brooklyn. As he rode through the streets in an open barouche hats were lifted, handkerchiefs were waved, and shouts of welcome were given by men, women, and children, and no one who saw him would have taken him to be the cold, reserved man that the politicians know, for his smile was unbroken and he beamed upon everybody as genially as Old Sol himself.

It was an ideal day for the Sunday-school anniversary celebration, and nothing occurred to mar it. Gen. Harrison had promised to attend a service in the Lafayette Avenue Congregational Church, and afterward review the parades in Prospect Park and in Clinton Avenue. The managers of the celebration had determined that the ex-President's popularity in Brooklyn should be thoroughly demonstrated, and the preparations were made with that end in view.

Silas M. Giddings, President of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union; Alfred Tilly, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and William Berri reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a barouche, and twenty minutes later they emerged with Gen. Harrison and started for Brooklyn.

They were followed by Mr. and Mrs. McKee, and the McKee children in a closed coach. Following these was an open barouche, with two footmen in cream-colored livery and occupied by "Tom" Ronan, the "Depew of the Bowery," and three others, all attired in Indian costumes. These Bowery gentlemen made so imposing an appearance that many onlookers thought they were Indian Rajahs.

Gen. Harrison and party were driven to the Everett House, where they were joined by another carriage containing Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, Sir Bruce Burnside, the latter's son, Col. Burnside, and Col. F. T. Townsend of the British Army.

The four carriages were then driven down Broadway to City Hall Park, across the Park to the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, where an immense crowd awaited them. Great enthusiasm was manifested when Gen. Harrison was recognized. Awaiting the party at the bridge entrance was another carriage, in which were Assistant Chief Marshal Charles B. Barnes, Leo Aigeltinger, and William M. Roberts.

The bridge promenade was packed with people, who cheered the ex-President as he was driven at a brisk pace over the south roadway. The exit at the Brooklyn end of the bridge was blocked with a solid mass of cheering men and women. The police had some difficulty there in making a way for the carriages, but Gen. Harrison seemed to enjoy the scene. He lifted his hat and bowed repeatedly in response to the applause which greeted him.

After leaving the Brooklyn end of the bridge the procession proceeded up Washington Street to the Brooklyn City Hall, where Mayor Schieren awaited Gen. Harrison's arrival.

City Hall Square was the scene of another ovation to the ex-President. Mayor Schieren climbed into Gen. Harrison's carriage and occupied the seat with him, and then the carriages were driven up Fulton Street to Lafayette Avenue and to the Lafayette Avenue Congregational Church. Here the street was again found to be almost impassable on account of the crowd, which greeted Gen. Harrison with ringing cheers.

Gen. Harrison and the other members of his party dismounted from their carriages, but "Tom" Ronan and his Indians remained outside, to the great satisfaction of the crowd.

The scene within the church was inspiring. Nearly 3,000 children were packed into the pews, and the gallery was so crowded that there was scarcely standing room. The children composed the Clinton Avenue Division of the Sunday School Union.

William Harkness presided over the exercises, and before Gen. Harrison's arrival, short addresses had been delivered by Registrar of Arrears Frederic Hinrichs, the Rev. Louis Bachs of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Kendig. The children were singing a hymn when Gen. Harrison appeared. Instantly the singing ceased, and the children broke into a sight of applause. Silas M. Giddings preceded Gen. Harrison, who was followed by Mayor Schieren, and the other members of the party. When Gen. Harrison stepped into the pulpit the children sang "America."

At the conclusion of the hymn, Mr. Harkness introduced Gen. Harrison. Again there was an outburst of applause. Gen. Harrison bowed, and said:

"I have very little to say to you. I thought when I came to Brooklyn that I would see the children in marching columns. I did not understand until I was at the church door that I was to see you here and was expected to make a speech.

"I will not say anything further than that it delights my heart to see so many children. I am especially glad to see the children from the Sabbath schools of Brooklyn. I am glad they have added to their institutions that great American institution, the Sabbath school.

"I congratulate you on the success of your anniversary celebration, and on the high efficiency you have attained, and that from this city there has gone forth to every other city in the country and to other lands such an influence for good. I hope your lives will all be happy and that you will all prosper."

There was more cheering, and then Mr. Harkness introduced Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg. The Prince expressed himself in English as follows:

"I am very happy. I am proud that I am here to-day to meet you on the occasion of this annual celebration. I thank you heartily for the kind way you receive me, and I wish you all a good future and happy prosperity. And I hope that all these pretty girls will get good husbands."

This last sentiment created a little merriment, and the Prince was heartily applauded.

Mayor Schieren was then introduced. He, too, was liberally applauded. He said:

"It says somewhere in the Bible, I think in the Book of Ecclesiastes, that there is a time for everything, a time for rejoicing and a time for sorrowing. I agree with that. But this is not the time for speaking. This is the time to be joyous. I know it, because I have been there myself. I have sat in the pew and wished the fellow in the pulpit would stop talking. So I will simply wish you all a happy day and a joyous future."

Sir Bruce Burnside was next introduced. He said:

"I thank you all very much for the reception you gave my name. The gentleman who just preceded me was right. I feel how nice he was to speak as little as possible, except what will be acceptable to you. It is beautiful, delightful, to have all these young girls and handsome boys around me, and I hope that you all will live long and happily."

The children sang "America" again, and then the Doxology.

Gen. Harrison and his party were then driven directly to Prospect Park. Surrounding the meadow on all four sides was an immense multitude of about 50,000 people. Thirteen thousand pupils from thirty-one Sunday schools were massed at the extreme southern end of the meadow awaiting the arrival of Gen. Harrison. They were officered by Marshal Malcolm B. Dutcher and his assistants. The Sunday schools taking part in the parade, with their Superintendents, were:

Memorial Presbyterian, Benjamin H. Bayliss, Superintendent; Sixth Avenue Baptist, John H. Hodgson; Sixth Avenue Baptist Mission, Leonard Beebe; South Presbyterian, Willoughby Powell; Grace Methodist Episcopal, Edgar Macdonald; Church of Christ, John R. Tolar; First Swedish Baptist, Gustave Bergstrum; Olivet Chapel, F. S. Benedict; Prospect Heights Baptist, James E. Ramsey; Bethany Baptist, Hattie Smith; Helping Hand, Mrs. William Cummings; First Reformed (Dutch,) Frank S. Field; Centennial Chapel, William Cooper; Second United Presbyterian, John McKinney; Cuyler Chapel, H. K. Twitchell; Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian, D. W. McWilliams; Bethlehem Mission, D. M. Heydrick; First Reformed Presbyterian, William McElhinney; Swedish Immanual Methodist Episcopal, John Breggren; Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal, W. C. Roberts; Park Congregational, A. C. Squier; St. Matthew's English Lutheran, B. G. Conkling; Prospect Heights Presbyterian, H. J. Holt; Memorial Baptist, A. D. Cole; Westminster Presbyterian, Wilmot L. Morehouse; Windsor Terrace Methodist Episcopal, John Pilkington; Twelfth Street Reformed, Charles K. Buckley; Greenwood Baptist, Charles L. Young; Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal H. M. Funston; First German Baptist, Carl Sturm; Windsor Terrace Baptist, W. H. Sexton.

When Gen. Harrison reached the reviewing stand, Conterno's Band, which was at the far southern extremity of the meadow, struck up a march and advanced straight up the meadow to a position directly in front of the reviewing stand. Behind it marched the Sunday schools. As the band was brought to a standstill, the musicians struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Gen. Harrison rose and doffed his hat. The band then played the Doxology, and after that the marching exercises were begun.

The Sunday-school children marched up the meadow in two columns, which separated a few feet behind the band. One marched around to the east and passed directly under the reviewing party, while the other marched to the west, and passed between the first procession and the band. In this way two processions passed the stand at the same time, in opposite directions.

During the review, three young standard bearers stood in front of the reviewing stand, guarding the United States flag, the British standard, and the German colors.

For nearly three hours Gen. Harrison stood in the sun, looking upon the files of children with flags and banners that marched without a pause before him.

The McKee children stood beside him, and when he was not engaged in bowing to the paraders, he fondly patted his grandchildren on the head, and pointed out to them special features of the procession that pleased him.

After the parade the crowd rushed forward to greet Gen Harrison. He raised his hand for quiet, and said:

"I thank you all for your kindly welcome."

Then he took his seat in the carriage. The others of the party followed, and the crowd made way for them to move out.

It was Gen. Harrison's intention to review the Clinton Avenue division from the stand which had been built in the ruins of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, at the corner of Greene and Clinton Avenues, but it was so late that it was deemed best to cancel that part of the programme. The party was driven to the Oxford Club, where an informal reception was held and a collation served.

After shaking hands with everybody, Gen. Harrison and his party re-entered their carriages and returned to this city, with "Tom" Ronan and his Indians following closely in the wake.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE

It Will Probably Be Discussed by the Rules Committee Next Week.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A meeting of the Senate Committee on Rules will be held next week for the purpose of considering matters relating to the Senate wing of the Capitol and certain improvements that are contemplated.

While it is understood that the subject of the reorganization of the Senate will not be taken up for formal discussion, it is regarded as quite probable that it will be the cause of some debate among the members of this committee, who, in a large measure, control the organization and management of the Senate.

Senator Blackburn, Chairman of the committee, is too busy in Kentucky to attend the meeting, but Senators Harris, Gorman, and Aldrich will be present, and this will constitute a quorum, for the vacancy caused by the retirement of Senator Manderson was not filled before adjournment.

Reorganization of Flatlands' Police.

In view of the fact that Flatlands will become a part of Brooklyn on Jan. 1 next, under the Annexation act, Supervisor Ryder yesterday appointed Louis Worth Police Commissioner.

Mr. Worth is a brother of Jacob Worth, the Platt leader of Kings County. He is also an ex-police captain of Brooklyn, and is on the pension list. He is a Republican, and has lived in Flatlands four years. Commissioner Worth has dismissed the former captain of police, and will reorganize the force, which consists of a very small number of policemen.

A Valuable Horse Shot.

NORTH BABYLON, L. I., May 24.—A handsome sorrel carriage horse owned by R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, while at pasture to-day in the lot in the rear of its owner's country villa, became frightened, and, running, fell and broke his leg. He had to be shot.

The horse had a pedigree and was valued at $500.

PUSH THE LEGISLATURE

A. H. Green Says That Must Bring About Greater New York.

CONSOLIDATION COMMISSION MEETS

The Speaker Remarks on the Passage of the Westchester Annexation Bill While the Greater One Failed.

A meeting of the Greater New-York Commission was held yesterday at 214 Broadway. There were present Andrew H. Green, Campbell W. Adams, F. W. Devoe, George J. Greenfield, John L. Hamilton, E. F. Linton, Calvert Vaux, W. D. Veeder, and Albert E. Henschel, Secretary.

The business of the meeting was confined to an informal discussion of the causes which led to the defeat of the Greater New-York project in the Legislature. President Andrew H. Green voiced the sentiments of the commission in the following remarks:

"It is very unusual that we meet without the presence of our esteemed associate Mr. Stranahan. I am very glad to learn that he is improving in health, and I sincerely hope that he may soon be with us to prosecute the work in which he was so deeply interested, and in which he manifested rare ability, zeal, and discretion.

"A few words with reference to the present situation of the business before us that demands attention. Acting under the requirements of the act of our appointment, the commission at the opening of the legislative session sent to that body the draft of an act accompanied by a memorial explanatory of its views upon measures proposed for the establishment of the greater city.

"This bill, submitted by the commission to the Legislature, aimed to protect every interest, public and private, and was framed in the most conservative terms, as was fitting in a measure involving the divers and complicated concerns of 3,000,000 people.

"While it did not pass, the fact was developed that to the general measure of consolidation there was but little opposition. After several hearings upon the bill it was so amended as to change the personnel of the commission, presumably in deference to the views of the Governor, as expressed in his message. It was called up in the last days of the session, and its passage prevented by the lack of votes of two Senators. In the Assembly, the vote was 80 in favor of the bill and 31 against it.

"There is no more room for doubt that the sentiment on the subject of consolidation continues to gather strength, and it will insist upon the choice of representatives at the coming election who will be mindful of the wishes of their constituents.

"The motion that a charter should be voted on by the electors seems to be entertained in some quarters. It needs but little consideration to test the merits of this idea. The laws for the government of 3,000,000 people, with their varied interests, are necessarily voluminous, and when, as in the present case, old-established laws are to be reconstructed and welded into a new scheme, the task is one requiring the most careful attention and the very best abilities and experience. Suppose, however, a charter be prepared and submitted to a vote of the electors, and suppose that every elector votes in favor of it, still it must then go to the Legislature for final action, and we come after all to the precise situation that was before the recent Legislature, on the recommendation of this commission—namely, a bill to direct the preparation of a charter which can only become operative when approved by the law-making power, where every one concerned has the opportunity of being heard upon it.

"The discussion before the Committee of the Senate, together with that of the public press, renders it clear that the views of the Commission, as expressed in the bill which it submitted for enactment, was correct, and this will become still more manifest.

"This Commission was constituted on the principle of home rule. It is representative of the wants of those concerned, each municipality having in it a chosen agent. The question, 'Do you wish union, or do you not?' was last Fall submitted to the electors in its simplest form—yea or nay. The response was 'yea' by a vote of more than 50,000 greater than was given for the Constitution of the State, which was voted on at the same time.

"The Electors having thus pronounced in favor of union, the next step in progress was on the terms upon which it should be brought about—upon the details of the copartnership. Should every Elector vote for consolidation, there would be no finality about it. That would not make it law. Under our system the Electors do not directly make laws. This is a representative Government; there is but one source of law-making, and that is the Legislature.

"The Commission prepared a preliminary bill to accomplish union in the only way that seems practicable, and that is by charter and laws to be enacted by the Legislature.

"How are we to get this charter and these laws prepared? It is a task of importance and responsibility. It would seem to be sufficiently obvious that the members of the Legislature, with the pressure upon them, could hardly find time to prepare such a charter, and the laws, with all their necessary complications, conditions, restrictions, forces, and duties, and that this work of prepartion must be entrusted to trained and competent persons.

"The charter and laws have then to be submitted for approval and passage to the Legislature, in which body New-York and Brooklyn, and all other municipalities interested have representatives, to see to it that their interests are protected. The Legislature is then only arbiter, with the power to settle the terms of union.

"I place before the commission an act which has passed both houses of the Legislature, and is now awaiting the action of the Mayor and the Governor, by which portions of Westchester County, which are included in the scheme of the Greater New-York, are annexed to the City of New-York. Thus, it appears, that, while other parts of the plan of this Commission for the Greater New-York have not been provided for by the Legislature, a portion of Westchester County is fortunate enough to have acquired, if the Governor approves the act, those advantages of union with this city which this Commission has so long labored to secure.

"We have entrusted to us by the law, duties to the discharge of which we should continue to address ourselves. We shall not seek to avoid them, and the more obstacles placed in the way, the greater vigor and energy must be brought to the work. We may well be inspired by the very general conviction that the objects of our labors are near attainment."

Without definite action, the Commission adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Brooklyn Trolley Company Appeals.

The Nassau Electric Railroad Company, through counsel, brought its case, on appeal, before the General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Smith having declared the franchises granted by the Board of Aldermen void.

After discussion, the appeal was set down for Friday, June 14.

WILD NEGRO CHANTS AND DANCES

In "Black America," Brooklyn, May Be Seen the Fun-Loving Darky of Old Slavery Days.

"Hi, dar! you brack rascal, git out'n de gemmen's way. Doan you see he wanter git inter der cabin tu see yer ol daddy, wat's wukin foah deah life?"

The infantile black Georgian, failing to obey his mammy's word of command, was summarily removed from the doorway, and the reporter entered the cabin, and found old Joe hard at work mending a dilapidated pair of trousers that he had brought with him from the outskirts of Atlanta. He contemplates making an appearance in "Black America," the new show that Nate Salsbury will open to-day, at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, and he wants to look well.

"Black America" will open this afternoon where the Wild West Show was last Summer. A dress rehearsal was given Thursday, when the various performances that will be given during the coming Summer were gone through with, and were found to be entertaining and of much educational value.

The negro of the South is a distinct type. He has little in common with his Northern brother, and is therefore of much more interest, as some of the characteristics of slavery days still cling to him. These characteristics will be made familiar to the people of the North in "Black America."

The cotton fields, the negro cabins, the songs and dances of slavery days will be reproduced. There will be feats of jugglery, tight-rope walking, and evolutions by ex-members of the Ninth United States cavalry, the crack colored troop that did such wonderful execution among the Indians at the time of the Pine Ridge massacre. All of the darkies are costumed as they were in plantation days "befo' the wah," and sing and dance with as much zest and abandon as they did in those times, when owned by kind and appreciative masters.

Such singing has seldom been heard in the North, such dancing is as unusual here as it is unique. Solos sung with exquisite melody, and choruses, in which there are hundreds of voices, that stir the listeners almost to tears, may be heard. It is impossible to listen to "America" as those 500 negroes sing it before the picture of Abraham Lincoln and observe their appeals to his mute but benign countenance, and not feel for the time being that he made a country for them of that which had formerly been but an abiding place. This is only one of their picture songs. The others are Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, John Brown, and Frederick Douglass.

In the dances they go singly, in twos and in threes, and then all join in a negro revel that is beyond description. Old and young, male and female, all dance as inclined, and produce an effect that is wonderful. They dance the "heel and toe," "flim flam," "buck," "wing," and other dances to the music of their hands in rhythmic clapping and a low whistle that sounds like "a-whip, a-whip, a-whip, a-wee," in a dull monotone. Their gracefulness and light, easy motion are wonderful, and are indicative of the untrammeled outdoor life that they have lived.

"Black America" will present an opportunity to become familiar with plantation life to those of the North who belong to a generation to which the word slavery has but an indefinite and hazy meaning. It will show the labors that the negroes of slavery days engaged in, and the happy, careless life that they lived in their cabins after work hours were over.

The melodies of the show are infectious, and will be found to exist at the cabin doors scattered throughout the grounds. The simplicity of their former life is strikingly portrayed, and their kindly family and neighborly affection is everywhere noticeable.

The grounds will be opened every day at 11 o'clock A. M., and two performances will be given in the amphitheatre daily, lasting two hours.

QUICK PUNISHMENT FOR DISHONESTY

E. B. Schneider Convicted of Embezzlement by a Surety Company.

Ernest Bruno Schneider was sentenced yesterday by Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, to one year and eight months in State prison for the crime of forgery in the third degree.

The conviction of Schneider was due to the efforts of the American Surety Company of New-York, which had guaranteed his honesty to the Kingan Provision Company, whose place of business is at the foot of West Thirty-second Street. The actual crime was the embezzlement of $44.28.

Schneider had a bad record, and his method of obtaining a situation was ingenious. Instead of giving his right Christian name, he pretended that he was Otto Schneider, and gave the references of a relative of his who had the same surname. As the relative was an honest and hardworking man, both the Kingan Provision Company and the American Surety Company thought Schneider's references were satisfactory.

While the cashier of the Kingan Provision Company was sick on March 11, and the invoice bill clerk was out at luncheon, Schneider received $44.28 in cash from a customer in payment of a bill. He put the money in his pocket and entered the receipt in the ledger, but not in the cash book.

Two weeks later the auditor of the company came from Indianapolis and discovered the discrepancy between the cash book and ledger, and Schneider immediately fled.

C. E. Holliday, an inspector of the American Surety Company, then began an investigation, which resulted in proving that Schneider had been sent to the Elmira Reformatory by Judge Cowing in 1892 for embezzling $1,000 from the firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. He was discharged from the reformatory after sixteen months' detention.

After four weeks of hard work Mr. Holliday traced Schneider to a lodging house in Boston, where he was found without money, his room rent being paid by an acquaintance whom he had in that city.

He was brought back to New-York, and his indictment and conviction followed.

BROOKLYN JUROR SLEEPS IN COURT

The Judge Ejects Him for Abusive Language and Withholds His Pay.

Dr. John R. Quinn is suing in the Brooklyn City Court Michael O'Keefe for $15,000 damages for personal injuries received in a collision. He says his injuries have incapacitated him from following a profession that netted him $8,000 a year.

Patrick Morgan of 190 Sackett Street was one of the jurors, and he fell asleep during the case. Justice Osborne directed a court officer to awaken him, and the juror became abusive and paid no attention to Justice Osborne's warning to behave himself. He again went to sleep. The counsel agreed to go on with the trial with eleven jurors. Mr. Morgan was ejected from the court room, and Justice Osborne directed that his compensation for the day be cut off.

Gen. Miles Will Go to Newport.

NEWPORT, May 24.—Miss Laura J. Post of New-York to-day rented the Wild cottage, Kay Street, for the season. Mrs. John Whipple has rented one of the Land Trust cottages, Easton's Beach. Gen. Nelson Miles and family will spend part of the season here. They have taken rooms at the Ocean House.

Henry G. Marquand, Mrs. Edward F. Rook, and James P. Kernochan of New-York; C. P. Morehouse of Chicago, Mrs. Samuel G. Arnold of Providence, and W. De Witt Earl of Nashua, opened their cottages to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt were here for a few hours to-day, inspecting their new Summer residence, in company with R. M. Hunt, the architect. They returned to New-York last evening on their private car. Work is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. George Price, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Roger Watts of London, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis, Mrs. Benjamin F. Stevens, Miss Lathrop, Miss H. L. Jordan, Mrs. J. L. Wesson, and the Misses Wesson of Boston arrived to-day.

Mrs. Grant, widow of Gen. U. S. Grant, is to spend the Summer here. This will be Mrs. Grant's first year at Newport.

Recovered 35,000 Counterfeit Stamps.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Chief of the Secret Service William P. Hazen returned this morning from Canada, bringing with him 35,000 two-cent postage stamps, taken from the counterfeiters arrested there. He brought Mrs. Mack over the line, and left her in the custody of the United States authorities at Buffalo. Mr. Hazen believes there are still about 50,000 counterfeit stamps in circulation.

FOR THE UP-TOWN TRAVEL

What James McCreery Says of the New Proposed Extension.

HE FAVORS THE TRACTION COMPANY

Why It Would Better Serve the Public Than the Third Avenue Line—Its Service and Excellent Equipment.

The proposition made by the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen to give the Third Avenue Street Car Company the franchise for an extension northward from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by the Boulevard and King's Bridge Road to the city limits has a strong opponent in James McCreery, the dry goods merchant.

"Speaking as a resident of the Inwood district for the past thirty years," said Mr. McCreery yesterday, "I am unalterably opposed to giving the Third Avenue company this franchise for many good reasons.

"To begin with, the Third Avenue company has already a line over Amsterdam Avenue north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, with power to extend this line to the end of Manhattan Island. The city is now engaged in grading Amsterdam Avenue so that the Third Avenue company will soon have no excuse for not giving increased accommodations to its patrons in the northern part of the island.

"By granting this franchise to the Third Avenue company the Common Council will deprive the residents of King's Bridge, Spuyten Duyvil, and the territory south of these places to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street of the beneficial effects of competition between different companies. Moreover, the Third Avenue company proposes to use the overhead electric trolley system for the propulsion of its cars, and to this plan strong objections may be urged. The overhead trolley is at best a makeshift suitable for sparsely populated districts, where cheapness of construction is the chief inducement for building the line.

"Now, the Metropolitan Traction Company has offered to give us either a cable road or an underground electric trolley road, such as is now in use in Buda-Pesth. In a part of the city where so much driving is done the poles of the overhead trolley are a nuisance, very dangerous in case of runaways, and consequently to human life. Where one company offers to do the work without the overhead trolley obstruction, it seems to me that it would be sound public policy not to grant easier terms to any other company.

"The direct arguments in favor of the Metropolitan Traction Company should also outweigh those advanced in favor of the Third Avenue company in the consideration of any fair-minded and candid body of men.

"The Metropolitan company has the more direct route to the heart of the city, and thus time will be saved. It also gives an alternative choice of routes on both sides of Central Park, one going down Columbus Avenue and the other down Lexington Avenue.

"By this double line better accommodation will be afforded to passengers, and the cars will not be so crowded as by the Third Avenue route, where all the passengers must use a single trunk line below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. It is also true that the Metropolitan company uses better cars and has them better lighted after sundown.

"The Third Avenue company has only sixteen miles of line altogether, while the Metropolitan company has over eighty miles, or more than five times as much as its rival. The latter company has already established a convenient system of transfers, by which passengers may be transported to almost any part of the city on payment of one five-cent fare. Again, the Broadway and Belt lines go down to the Battery, while the Third Avenue cannot get any further than the Post Office.

"The Metropolitan company supplies four times as many residents of the city with street-car accommodation as the Third Avenue company. Mr. Lauterbach, on behalf of the Third Avenue company, has offered to make a system of exchange between the two lines where their up-town branches would meet after the Third Avenue company had obtained the new franchise.

"Mr. Lauterbach's proposition was that each company should keep all the fares paid to it, and have the right to grant transfers over the other company's lines. But this would be manifestly unfair to the Metropolitan Traction Company, either on the basis of its mileage or on the basis of the territory which it supplies. To be fair, the Third Avenue company should give its rival 4 cents out of every 5 where a transfer ticket has been given.

"The last consideration, which I deem one of the most important, is still only a possibility. It is exceedingly likely that the new Zoological Society will choose its site in Van Cortlandt Park, where the grounds are ample and beautiful and in every way fitted for such a purpose.

"In case this site is chosen, it is of the most importance that it should be within easy access of all parts of the city at a single five-cent fare. It is also much to be desired that as many lines as possible should reach the Zoological Garden, so that the immense Sunday traffic which it will attract may be set down there and taken off again with the least crowding and inconvenience.

"The Third Avenue company will surely be able to secure an extension for its Amsterdam Avenue line beyond King's Bridge to Van Cortlandt Park in case the Zoological Garden is located there. Yet I ask any sensible man whether the public needs would be as well served by the Third Avenue company alone or by both companies in competition with each other if Van Cortlandt Park becomes the loadstone for all the children in New-York City."

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., May 24.—The Rev. E. H. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, made public today the official programme of services at this religious resort this Summer. The opening service will be held Sabbath, June 30, and meetings will be held almost continuously until Thursday, Aug. 29. The great camp meeting will begin Monday, Aug. 19, and continue for ten days. The leading divines and instructors of the country will participate in the meetings.

Plan to Secure True Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary Morton suggests that the various States license all thrashers of grain and shellers of corn at a nominal sum, and require them, under oath, to return the number of bushels of grain thrashed by them and the number of bushels of corn shelled. In this way, he believes, a crop return would be secured that could not be impeached. This plan would, of course, require the legislative cooperation of all the States in the Union.

Stole $50,000; Sentence, Five Years.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Frederick W. Griffin, the defaulting assistant cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, pleaded guilty in Judge Bunn's court this morning and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Two months ago Griffin was found to be $50,000 short in his accounts. He admitted taking the money, which, he said, he had lost in speculation.

MRS. STANFORD MUST TELL

Government Suit for Fifteen Millions of Central Pacific Debt.

QUESTIONS FOR THE SENATOR'S WIDOW

Facts Wanted About Her Husband's Shares—If Her Answers Are Unsatisfactory There Will Be Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—There is a prospect that the country may soon be placed in possession of fresh facts concerning the wonderful combination which planned and operated the first Pacific railway and became world famous in connection with its manipulation of Central Pacific stock. According to an agreement entered into between the legal representative of Mrs. Jane Stanford and the special counsel for the Government in San Francisco, the Government's suit for $15,237,000 against the Stanford estate will be tried early next month in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco.

Mrs. Stanford is credited by her friends with a desire to get the matter out of the way as soon as possible. It is not customary for defendants in Government cases to exhibit haste, so that Mrs. Stanford's willingness to have the contest begin has caused much speculation as to her motive.

The Department of Justice believes that it has a very strong case, and is only too willing to expedite matters. Mrs. Stanford's attorney put in a demurrer to the original complaint of the Government, and it is on this that the first arguments in the celebrated case will be made.

The California law makes a stockholder of a corporation personally liable for his proportion of the debts incurred while he is a stockholder. Senator Stanford was a stockholder of the Central Pacific Railroad Company from its organization, and owned about one-fourth of the stock when the Government loaned to the company the bonds of the United States to the amount of $28,000,000, so that the Stanford estate is alleged to be liable to the Government for about one-fourth of the indebtedness thus incurred—that is to say, principal and interest on those bonds.

The Supreme Court held that interest was not due before the maturity of the bonds. Some of these will reach maturity this year, and the others in 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899. The California law provides that a contingent claim, or claim not due against an estate, shall be filed within a certain time. On account of this law the Government, within the time so limited, presented its claim, and now that some of the bonds are matured a bill has been filed to enforce the claims of the indebtedness above mentioned as a personal liability of the late Senator Stanford.

Stanford was also a stockholder in the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and incurred liabilities in the same way. This liability is included in the Government's bill of complaint, which sets forth at length the dates of acquiring the stock, the proportion of stock held, and other details necessary to show the amounts of the liability, and that a liability did arise because the indebtedness was incurred while Stanford was a stockholder.

An accurate idea of the complications surrounding this case is conveyed in the prayer of the Government, which takes up several pages of the voluminous bill in equity. The transactions of Stanford, the Crockers, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, and others identified with the Central Pacific Railroad are closely interwoven.

The Government asks that Mrs. Stanford be required to state how many shares of stock of the Pacific Railroad Company of California her husband held in his own name or in the names of others from the date of the organization of the corporation to that of its consolidation with the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Mrs. Stanford will be asked to give the dates relating to the acquirement by her husband of each share. If she replies that she has no knowledge as to the matters in controversy, the Government will seek to have her say what efforts she has made to ascertain the facts. She will also be asked if she has read the testimony of Leland Stanford, E. K. Miller, Jr., Richard Stevens, given by them, and the tables and exhibits produced by them before the Pacific Railroad Commission, if she says that she has not read the same she will be asked to tell why.

A careful reading of the prayer of the Government discloses the fact that Mrs. Stanford will come in for some very close questioning unless her attorney shall be successful in defeating the Government's purpose. The Government is willing to waive her oath to her answers, but in the event that she shall fail or refuse to furnish the desired information, the court will be asked to take steps to ascertain the truth of the matters alleged in the bill of equity as to the number of shares of Central Pacific stock held by the late Senator Stanford and the proportion of the debt owing to the Government, to which his estate is liable.

The Government will also ask that its claim against the Stanford estate be established, and that Mrs. Stanford be ordered to pay the same out of the assets of the estate, prior to all other claims.

AN IMMENSE OCEAN-GOING STEAM DREDGE

The General C. B. Comstock Will Be Launched at Perth Amboy To-day.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 24.—One of the largest sea-going dredging steamers in the world will be launched at the yards of Hugh Ramsey to-morrow morning. The vessel is built for the United States under contract with the Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Company of South Milwaukee, Wis., and its first work will be in Galveston Harbor. A. P. Robinson, chief engineer of the Bucyrus Company, is the designer.

The steamer is equipped with two centrifugal pumps, each having a capacity of 300 cubic yards of sand per hour, or 600 yards for both. These deliver the sand into the internal hoppers of the vessel.

The vessel is a complete ocean-going steamship, being equipped with compound propelling engines of 500 horse power, which will enable her to steam at a speed of 10 knots, and her equipment includes two powerful electric search lights. The vessel has been named the General C. B. Comstock, in honor of the officer of the Corps of Engineers recently retired.

INSPECTS WILLET'S POINT POST

Brig. Gen. W. P. Craighill Makes His First Official Visit There.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., May 24.—Brig. Gen. William P. Craighill, recently appointed Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, made his first official visit to the engineer battalion here this afternoon.

The usual salute of eleven guns was fired on his arrival on the lighthouse tender Mistletoe. He was escorted from the boat by the commandant, Lieut. Col. William R. King, and the other officers of the post. The three companies of the battalion were turned out in full dress for parade, which was reviewed by the visiting officer. The men wore their new dark uniforms and carried the new rifles.

After the parade Gen. Craighill was escorted through all the departments and buildings on the post, and he expressed himself as highly pleased with the condition in which he found the station and men.

In the evening he dined at the residence of Commandant King, after which a reception was given in his honor by the officers of the post in the officers' mess hall.

Democratic Mayor for Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 24.—The special Mayoralty election to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Waters resulted in the election of Patrick J. Boyle, the Democratic nominee, by a plurality of 340, in a total vote of 3,569. The Republicans were hopelessly split. They had two candidates, and Fred M. Hammett, President of the Board of Aldermen, who failed to receive the regular nomination, ran independently. The vote stood: Boyle, 1,715; John P. Sanborn, regular Republican nominee, 1,380; Hammett, 485. Boyle is an ex-Alderman.

PROFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE

Significant Figures from the Report of State Superintendent Pierce.

ALBANY, May 24.—From the tabulations of the business done by life-insurance companies doing business in New-York during 1894, contained in the annual report of State Superintendent of Insurance Pierce, these deductions are made:

NEW-YORK STATE COMPANIES.

	Premiums.	Total Receipts.	Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements.
American Union	$58,315.40	$61,823.97	
Brooklyn	196,917.53	280,172.71	$37,911.68
Equitable	36,088,931.09	43,060,726.51	16,245,242.58
Germania	2,989,483.15	3,910,084.96	1,232,330.48
Home	1,404,588.38	1,858,843.59	283,133.59
Manhattan	2,056,336.10	2,723,202.76	144,784.26
Metropolitan	6,827,015.77	18,208,742.75	2,429,089.20
Mutual	36,128,163.82	48,020,869.94	17,141,978.68
New-York	29,411,386.32	36,483,313.53	12,348,883.97
Provident Savings Life	2,140,247.67	2,214,357.95	226,180.68
United States	1,226,075.79	1,551,533.09	145,171.04
Washington	2,105,750.67	2,702,289.89	708,886.33
Total	$130,668,161.69	$161,714,963.65	$50,932,180.91

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Aetna, Connecticut	$4,833,344.09	$6,869,198.93	$1,689,379.62
Berkshire, Massachusetts	1,455,372.37	1,763,137.78	468,229.67
Connecticut General, Connecticut	352,893.01	484,264.44	157,527.98
Connecticut Mutual, Connecticut	4,677,972.88	7,906,570.41	620,198.77
John Hancock Mutual, Massachusetts	3,862,055.70	4,190,075.14	871,487.21
Massachusetts Mutual, Massachusetts	3,130,360.42	3,825,150.07	1,065,169.59
Mutual Benefit, New-Jersey	7,626,152.41	10,393,567.83	2,192,504.99
National Vermont	2,472,701.62	2,931,322.50	1,073,548.55
New-England Mutual, Massachusetts	3,978,506.39	4,203,640.53	799,742.69
Northwestern Mutual, Wisconsin	12,776,866.08	16,396,044.62	8,785,132.10
Penn Mutual, Pennsylvania	5,215,993.24	6,402,246.94	2,305,214.35
Phoenix Mutual, Connecticut	1,199,772.74	1,749,231.21	137,692.24
Presbyterian Ministers' Fund, Pennsylvania	77,090.03	102,349.83	56,472.22
Provident Life and Trust, Pennsylvania	4,109,431.45	5,384,967.04	2,191,993.02
Prudential, New-Jersey	10,890,302.20	11,457,334.01	1,852,319.27
State Mutual, Massachusetts	2,298,085.22	2,551,132.81	948,950.87
Travelers', Connecticut	2,152,135.52	2,853,928.11	1,002,685.82
Union Central, Ohio	2,050,154.28	3,694,722.27	1,622,718.65
Union Mutual, Maine	989,552.73	1,296,145.86	40,886.02
United States Industrial, New-Jersey	458,213.43	471,478.74	15,206.65
Vermont, Vermont	93,125.46	112,994.76	12,567.62
Total life insurance companies of other States	$74,463,882.17	$94,099,514.13	$27,869,697.90
Total New-York State life insurance companies	130,668,161.69	161,714,963.65	50,932,180.91
Aggregate	$205,132,043.86	$256,624,477.78	$78,801,878.81

*Excess of disbursements over receipts, $40,734.42.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE MAYOR

The Bill to Compel Trains to be Run Until Midnight on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Road Approved.

Mayor Strong gave public hearings yesterday on several bills.

The bill compelling the running of trains on all elevated roads in cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants as often at least as one train every twelve minutes, between 8 o'clock P. M. and midnight, was indorsed by Mayor Strong before he left his office. This bill was designed particularly to make the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company run its trains on the Ninth Avenue line until midnight.

Assemblyman Robert Miller, who introduced the bill at Albany, spoke in its favor yesterday before the Mayor. He called attention to the great inconvenience the people of the west side, and others wishing to travel on the west side, had been forced to endure for years because the Manhattan Elevated Company refused to run trains after 8 o'clock on Ninth Avenue. No one spoke against the bill.

The Mayor gave a public hearing to the bill giving the Dock Commissioners the right to employ day laborers, instead of contract labor, on the portions of the piers and bulkheads under water, and approved it.

He also heard and approved bills exempting from taxation the German Masonic Temple in East Fifteenth Street, and Mount Sinai Hospital.

A hearing was had on the bill transferring the right to superintend the erection of buildings on the docks from the Building Department to the Dock Department.

Superintendent Constable of the Building Department opposed the measure. He said he thought there was a plot on behalf of the owners and managers of steamships to enable them to erect cheaper structures than they are allowed to put up under the supervision of the Building Department.

Mr. Constable said he had a thorough knowledge of dock building, and that he knew there was not the slightest necessity for any change.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, counsel for the Building Department, also opposed the bill. He said it was the special function of the Building Department to look after the erection of all buildings. The Building and Fire Departments were now separate and clearly defined, he said, and the new bill, if it became a law, would virtually create another department that would intrude on the duties of the Building Department and prove objectionable in many ways.

Mayor Strong has given his approval to the bill continuing the Firemen's Benevolent Association for twenty years more, and to the City Record bill that gives the City Record Board the right to assign advertising contracts at any time to such papers as it may see fit. He has approved also the Undertakers' bill, which provides that the Coroners' office shall be open at all hours, night and day.

The bill for a bridge over the Mott Haven Canal at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street was disapproved by the Mayor.

Among the bills slated for hearings are the following:

Monday, 3 P. M.—The Sullivan bill, to allow trucks in the streets.

Tuesday, 1 P. M.—Brooklyn Bridge Terminal Facilities bill; 3 P. M.—Bill annexing part of Westchester County to New-York.

Wednesday, 1:30 P. M.—Bill to give the Commissioner of Accounts $100,000 for special investigations; 2 P. M.—Bill legalizing the acts of the late Park Board in connection with the one-million-dollar special appropriation; 3:30 P. M.—Bill to allow the Aldermen to investigate all city departments.

OBSTRUCTED BRIDGE BUILDERS

Police Reserves Called Out to Protect Hudson County Workmen.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 24.—A number of workmen employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday made a persistent effort to prevent the authorities of Hudson County from erecting an iron bridge over the Morris Canal at Chapel Avenue, in this city.

The railroad officials say that the proposed bridge is too low and will interfere with the operation of the Morris Canal, by which they bring coal to their yards at Communipaw. The authorities say that the bridge is to be constructed at the same height as the condemned wooden bridge which it is to replace. As the old bridge was erected by the Morris Canal Company, it is said that its height must have been sufficient to permit of all canal traffic.

When Contractor Hommer undertook to throw the iron girders of the bridge across the canal he was met by the Lehigh Valley workmen, who removed the iron beams as fast as they could be put in position. When this had been repeated several times, Mr. Hommer sent for County Superintendent C. P. Smith, who in turn called on the police for assistance. The reserves of the Fourth and Fifth Precincts were sent to the scene and they drove the Lehigh Valley men away. The police are still guarding the bridge site.

No work was done to-day, but the Lehigh Valley officials sent word that they would withdraw all opposition if the bridge was made ten feet higher. Superintendent Smith says the bridge will be finished according to contract, if it takes all the police of the city and the county constabulary to protect the workmen.

SMUGGLED WHISKY INTO HIS CELL

An Imprisoned Soldier at Willet's Point Found Intoxicated.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., May 24.—Private Farnham of Company C, United States Engineers, who is serving a three months' sentence for general bad conduct and intoxication, was found drunk in his guardhouse cell yesterday. He had an additional two weeks added to his term of imprisonment.

To prevent the prisoners from obtaining whisky, they are now not allowed to walk about the corridors of the guardhouse during the day. Strings and bottles found in the cells led to the belief that the prisoners had been in the habit of lowering the cord through the iron-barred windows to the ground and hauling it up again with a bottle of whisky tied to the end.

More Victims of the Ring Swindle.

Two more saloon-keeper victims of John White and Frank Sullivan, who were arrested Wednesday night for swindling Bernard McMahon of 400 West Thirteenth Street by means of the ring trick, were in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. One was ex-Alderman Patrick F. Ferrigan of 165 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and the other John McCann of 126 West Nineteenth Street. Each was swindled out of $25 in the same manner as McMahon.

Justice Simms had the men make charges against the two prisoners, and held them in $500 in each case.

ROCKS PLACED ON THE TRACK

But There Is No Evidence Against Two Men Who Were Arrested on Suspicion.

James Chadwick, twenty-one years old, of 335 West Fifty-third Street, and Frederick Wohlfelt, twenty-one years old, of 790 Ninth Avenue, were prisoners in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, charged with having attempted to wreck a south-bound freight train on the New-York and Putnam Railroad, near Elmsford station, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The complainant was Horace H. Porter of 3,705 Eighth Avenue, the conductor. According to his story, an extra freight train was pulling slowly out of Elmsford station when Engineer John Geibel saw two men jump out of an empty freight car standing on a siding about half a mile south of the station, and make signals to him to stop. He brought the train to a standstill a few feet from where they stood, and jumped to the ground. The men said the track was obstructed by two large rocks, which had been placed on the rails about two hundred yards below, and that they had waited to signal the next train.

An examination showed that two rocks, weighing about 200 pounds each, lay across the rails, and to all appearance had been rolled from the top of a ledge of rock which towers thirty feet above the roadbed on the east side. On the west side of the track is an embankment, twenty feet high. Geibel and Porter were suspicious of the men, and their account of the affair added to the suspicion. Porter telegraphed to High Bridge asking Police Capt. Ryan to send a policeman to the station to meet the train. After the rocks had been rolled down the embankment, the train proceeded, and when it reached the High Bridge station the men were turned over to Policeman Conroy, who locked them up.

In court the prisoners repeated the story they had told the police when arrested, and denied any guilt. Porter had no evidence against the men. He said that repeated attempts had been made during the past three years to wreck both passenger and freight trains at the point, which is the most dangerous on the road, and that he considered the prisoners suspicious characters.

Police Justice Divver refused to commit the men, but remanded them until to-day, to give the officials of the road an opportunity to make further investigation.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Improvements on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road.

A dispatch from New-Haven quotes an officer of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road as follows: "In the case of the improvements to the road at its Boston entrance over the Providence division, the number of crossings to be eliminated is sixteen, and in all cases the tracks will be carried over the streets. The improvements begin at Forest Hill, and terminate in the Park Street Station, in Boston. Four tracks, instead of three, will be constructed. The cost of the improvements will be $3,000,000, of which the road will pay 55 per cent. and the State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston the remainder. Some of the work is completed, and other large contracts, amounting to about $1,000,000, will be let in a short time. There will be no change in the terminal station, but several new suburban stations will be constructed, to conform with the elevated tracks."

The work, which was begun at Stony Brook last Fall, will be pushed along to completion as rapidly as practicable. Another improvement being made by the company is in the City of Brockton, where the grade crossings through the city are being eliminated and four tracks constructed. The total cost is to be about $1,500,000, of which 55 per cent. will be borne by the road.

New Kansas City Road.

KANSAS CITY, May 24.—One of the biggest deals in railroad circles in the West, and one of the greatest moment to Kansas City and its business interests, will be formally begun to-day, when the articles of incorporation of the Kansas City and Northern Connecting Railway Company are filed in the Recorder's office.

This railroad has been organized for the purpose of securing an inlet into Kansas City for three Eastern railroads, two of which are believed to be the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chicago and Northwestern.

Negotiations are now pending with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the use of its bridge, and they are almost closed. The company is capitalized for $1,000,000.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A large number of men and women will go to West Point to-day to witness the game of baseball to be played by Seventh Regiment and West Point men. The West Shore will run a large special train, and Lieut. H. C. Duval has arranged to have the Southwestern Limited on the New-York Central, which leaves Grand Central station at 5 o'clock P. M., stop at Garrisons.

—A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., says: "The appointment of Paul Langdon, Jr., and Joseph D. Weed of Savannah, and J. M. Edwards of R. T. Wilson & Co., of New-York, as a committee to represent the first mortgage bondholders of the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad, is considered as foreshadowing a friendly judicial sale."

—Stockholders of the Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company at their meeting at Stanberry, Mo., elected the following Directors: Henry W. Eaton, C. B. Gold, George Warren Smith, James H. Smith, C. G. Thompson, Walter Bound, and W. Emlen Roosevelt.

—George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New-York Central, made a decided literary hit when he wrote the biblico-railroad brochure "A Wheel Inside of a Wheel." He has been invited to deliver an address before the London Society of Arts.

—H. C. Barlow, President of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, has been appointed receiver of the Evansville and Richmond road, vice Col. James Montgomery, resigned.

—Mayor Bogart of Garfield, N. J., has concluded arrangements with the Susquehanna Railroad, by which a spur will be built from Hackensack to Garfield.

—It is reported that the Big Four system is likely to get control of the Kentucky and Indiana bridge property.

—Chauncey M. Depew will not be able to attend the International Railway Congress in London.

Mrs. Lewis Dies of Her Injuries.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., May 24.—Mrs. Lewis, mother of Alfred D. Lewis, Secretary of the Westminster Kennel Club, who, with her son and daughter, was thrown from a carriage on May 8, near the residence of James L. Kernerhan, died to-day at the residence of Mr. John L. Lawrence, where she was taken from the scene of the accident. Mrs. Lewis received a broken collar bone, internal injuries, and several serious bruises.

Ledwith Will Not Resign.

James W. Ledwith, the Warden of the City Prisons, whose resignation was asked for last week by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, sent a letter to the Commissioners yesterday, in which he refused to give up his place. Ledwith is a veteran.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...4:35|Sun sets...7:19|Moon sets...9:09 P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:12	8:24	2:05	2:05
Governors Island	8:30	8:50	2:42	2:40
Hell Gate	10:28	10:48	4:19	4:08

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 25.

Steamship	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Comal	Galveston	May 18
Kansas City	Savannah	May 22
La Champagne	Havre	May 18
Marengo	Antwerp	May 11
Paris	Southampton	May 18
Paula	Gibraltar	May 8
Pawnee	Gibraltar	May 10
Prins Mauritz	Port au Prince	May 18
South Cambria	Gibraltar	May 11
Trinidad	Bermuda	May 23

SUNDAY, MAY 26.

Ethiopia	Glasgow	May 16
Orizaba	Havana	May 22
Seminole	Jacksonville	May 22

MONDAY, MAY 27.

Alps	Navassa	May 21
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	May 15
Cevic	Liverpool	May 17
Ems	Bremen	May 18
Madiana	St. Thomas	May 23

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

Alene	Kingston	May 23
Caracas	La Guayra	May 22
Mohican	Rotterdam	May 15
Oldenburg	Bremen	May 16
Russia	Hamburg	May 16
Richmond Hill	London	May 14
Westernland	Antwerp	May 18

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

Havel	Southampton	May 22
Mississippi	London	May 16
Nueces	Galveston	May 22
Teutonic	Liverpool	May 22
Yucatan	Havana	May 25

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

Croft	Dundee	May 15
Hekla	Christiansand	May 17

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

Colorado	Hull	May 17
Finance	Colon	May 24
France	London	May 16
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	May 20
Oevenum	Oporto	May 17
Prussia	Hamburg	May 19

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Etruria	May 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ohio	May 25	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Manitoba	May 25	London	4 Broadway.
City of Rome	May 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Principia	May 25	Leith	29 Broadway.
Ailsa	May 25	Jamaica	24 State St.
Thingvalla	May 25	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
Alamo	May 25	Galveston	Pier 20, E. R.
Yumuri	May 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Europe	May 25	London	Kemble Bldg.
Peninsular	May 25	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
S. of Nebraska	May 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hudson	May 25	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Fulda	May 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Amali	May 25	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Fontabelle	May 25	Barbados	39 Broadway.
El Dorado	May 25	N. Orleans	343 Broadway
Philadelphia	May 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Cuvier	May 25	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Dania	May 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Chateau Lafite	May 25	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Fort William	May 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Veendam	May 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mexican Pr	May 25	Montevideo	2-4 State St.
Gascogne	May 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Bolivia	May 28	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	May 28	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Seminole	May 28	Jacks'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Runic	May 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trave	May 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardanrose	May 29	Cardenas	80 Wall St.
Marengo	May 29	Newcastle	21-23 StateSt.
El Sol	May 29	N. Orleans	343 Broadway
Paris	May 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	May 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Cherokee	May 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	May 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rhynland	May 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	May 30	Colon	35 Broadway.
Habana	May 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Neustria	May 30	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	May 30	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	May 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Maskelyne	May 30	Montevideo	19 Whith'l St.
Werkendam	May 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Rio Grande	May 31	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
City of Para	May 31	Colon	Pier 24 N. R.
Iroquois	May 31	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Herschel	June 1	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Indian Prince	June 1	Pernamb'o	2-4 State St.
Galileo	June 1	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Concho	June 1	Galveston	Pier 20, E. R.
Richmond H'l	June 1	London	21-23 StateSt.
Campania	June 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	June 1	Havana	113 Wall St.
Sicilia	June 1	C.penhag'n	37 Broadway.
Mississippi	June 1	London	4 Broadway.
Ethiopia	June 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Delaware	June 1	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Alene	June 1	Kingston	24 State St.
Patria	June 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	June 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Champagne	June 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Prins Mauritz	June 1	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Knickerbocker	June 1	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ems	June 2	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Regulus	June 4	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Boston City	June 4	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Cevic	June 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caracas	June 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Kaiser W. II	June 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardanmhor	June 5	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Croft	June 5	Leith	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	June 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	June 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Santiago	June 6	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Havel	June 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	June 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Martello	June 8	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Handel	June 8	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Umbria	June 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Irrawaddy	June 8	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Taormina	June 8	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Mohawk	June 8	London	4 Broadway.
Furnessia	June 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hekla	June 8	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
Oevenum	June 8	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
S. of California	June 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Maasdam	June 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	June 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	June 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Finance	June 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Colombia	June 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Powhatan	June 11	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Tauric	June 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Saale	June 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	June 12	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
South Cambria	June 12	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
New-York	June 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Salerno	June 12	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Wylo	June 12	Greytown	24 State St.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Edam	June 13	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mobile	June 15	London	4 Broadway.
Anchoria	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	June 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Delcomyn	June 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Ontario	June 15	London	21-23 StateSt.
Olinda	June 15	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Lucania	June 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	June 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Vega	June 15	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
Venetia	June 15	Copenhag'n	37 Broadway.
Benlarig	June 18	Leith	29 Broadway.
Lahn	June 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hubbuck	June 18	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Nomadic	June 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ardanrose	June 19	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Majestic	June 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	June 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Waesland	June 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Terrier	June 19	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Normannia	June 20	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Allianca	June 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Newport	June 20	Colon	Pier 35 N. R.
Ciudad Condal	June 20	Progreso	Pier 10 E. R.
Niagara	June 20	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Coleridge	June 22	Bahia	Busk & Jevons
Alba	June 22	Kingston	24 State St.
Yumuri	June 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Prins Will'm I	June 22	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Philadelphia	June 22	La Guayra	135 Front St.
G'lf of Akaba	June 22	Grenada	Pier 34 N. R.
Gascogne	June 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	June 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	June 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Norge	June 22	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co
Spaarndam	June 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	June 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	June 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Persia	June 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Hevelius	June 22	Bahia	Busk & Jevons

Arrived—New-York, Friday, May 24.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool May 18 and Queenstown 19, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown. Arrived at the Bar at 9:27 P. M.

SS S. Oteri, De Lucca, Truxillo May 14 and Ceiba 18, with fruit to S. Oteri—vessel to W. W. Hurlburt. Arrived at the bar at 6 P. M.

SS Wyanoke, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guayandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse and passenger to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Basil, (Br.,) Oliphant, Manaos May 4, Para 12, and Barbados 17, with mdse and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Gwent, (Nor.,) Tetland, Baracoa 5½ days, with fruit to Noyes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bohemia, (Br.,) Linquister, Genoa April 21, Leghorn 30, Sorrento May 5, Naples 6, and Gibraltar 10, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 A. M.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Boysen, Rotterdam May 9, in ballast to C. R. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull May 11, with mdse and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Furst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg May 16 and Southampton 17, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Hathor, (Br.,) Peters, Hamburg May 6, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Kren Prince, Frederick Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Messina May 8, Catania 4, Naples 8, and Gibraltar 12, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 A. M.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol May 9 and Swansea 11, with mdse and passenger to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah May 21, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Bark Golden Sheaf, (of Portland, Me.,) Chandler, Black River 22 ds., with logwood to J. W. Wilson & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

SS Foxford, (Br.,) Horsley, Messina April 26, Palmero 30, and Gibraltar May 3, with mdse for Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Reessing, Stettin May 8, Helsingberg 9, Gothenburg 10, and Christiansand 11, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans May 19, with mdse to John T. Van Sickle.

Bark Enrichetta Accame, (Ital.,) Cavassa, Lison 56 ds., with mdse to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Athena, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Robarts, Guantanamo 22 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with Sugar to Lawrence, Turnure & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Ship Dunfermline, (of Liverpool,) Forbes, Calcutta 130 ds., with mdse to Balli Brothers—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons.

Sailed.

SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Elise Marie, (Ger.,) for Dover; Cuflo, (Br.,) for Liverpool; State of Texas, for Brunswick and Fernindina; Maracaibo, for Cur

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Fairly Active and Prices Lower.

LOWER CABLES AND WEAKER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Unsettled—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Lower—Cotton Steady—Coffee Firm.

The wheat trading was to a lower basis, as influenced by the weakness shown abroad and at the West, with free realizing by local longs and for foreign account, while the total sales were much below those reported recently. Provisions were offered freely at lower prices. Cotton was less active and about steady. Coffee was quiet and a trifle firmer.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	77¾@	78
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	32¾@	33¼
Corn, No. 2 steamer	57¾@	
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.90 @	$4.15
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85 @	4.15
Cotton, middling uplands	7 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.50 @	14.00
Lard, Western steam	6.80 @	
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6½@	6½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	10.50 @	10.65
Lead	3.20 @	3.25

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1½@1⅝c on weaker cables, foreign selling, lower Western markets, and free local realizing; rallied 1⅛@1¼c on covering by local shorts; fell 2½@2⅝c on liquidation here and at the West, and closed unsettled at 2½@2⅜c decline, with trading less active, but with considerable excitement and irregularity....Spot was dull at 2¼@2½c decline, but without business reported....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, ⅛c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 5½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 79¼c, shipment, hard, afloat, 84½c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 85½c, afloat....Clearances hence, 39,892 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 163,915 bushels....Receipts, 344,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 355,445 bushels; in the interior, 298,077 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very irregular, with the West, and closed weak at 1¼@1½c decline, with cables weaker, longs realizing, and a moderately active trade....Spot was more active on export account, with prices 1¼@1½c lower. Sales, 195,800 bushels, including, to shippers, 172,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) at 59@60½c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 9,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 59c, delivered; 8,000 bushels at 57½c, elevator; and 6,800 bushels ungraded yellow at 58c, delivered....Receipts, 44,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 149,875 bushels; in the interior, 411,652 bushels....Clearances hence, 38,283 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 107,366 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were fairly active and closed weaker at a decline of 1@1⅛c, with free offerings, and following wheat and corn....Spot were moderately active, and 1c lower, closing weak....Sales, 45,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37@37¼c for 10,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 32¾@33¾c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@34½c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@34c; track white, 37@41c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 81,600 bushels; exports, 1,000 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	55,000	78⅛@80½	78⅛
June	30,000	78⅝@80⅞	78⅝
July	6,320,000	79 @81¾	79¾
August	310,000	79½@81¾	79¾
September	3,420,000	79¾@82¼	79½
October	105,000	80 @82¾	80
December	2,425,000	81¾@84	81¼
May, 1896	60,000	85 @85⅞	85⅛
Total	13,325,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	57¼@60	57½
July	320,000	57⅞@59¼	58¾
September	225,000	58⅝@60¾	59
Total	555,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	....	@	32½
June	25,000	32¾@33⅝	32¾
July	200,000	33¼@34⅝	33½
September	60,000	32½@33	32½
No. 2 white—			
June	15,000	35¾@37	35¾
July	30,000	36½@37½	36½
Total	330,000		

FLOUR.—Spring grades show weakness and are without special demand, while Winter grades are firm, and moderately active ....Sales, 16,000 bbls, including of City mills, 8,900 bbls patents; 8,200 bbls clear, 250 bbls extra, and 1,000 bbls fine, at quotations; 300 bbls Spring clear at $3.45@$3.50; 2,100 bbls Winter straights at $4@$4.25, and 150 bbls No. 2, in sacks, at $3....Arrivals, 14,558 bbls and 10,251 sacks; exports, 8,184 bbls and 3,985 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 46,762 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

Fine	Barrels. Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.20@$3.25
No. 1	3.40@ 3.50
Clears	3.85@ 4.00
Straights	4.00@ 4.10
White wheat straights	4.25@ 4.50
Patents	4.25@ 4.50
Special brands	4.65@ 4.75
City patents	.@ 5.15
City clears	.@ 4.40
City extras	3.65@ 3.75
City supers	.@ 3.50
City fine	.@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	.@..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	2.90@$3.25	$3.20@$3.40
Clears	3.20@ 3.40	3.45@ 3.60
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.15
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.15@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 4.50

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firmer and fairly active. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $8.10; Esmeralda, $8.10; granulated yellow meal, $3@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.45; chops, 95c@$1; coarse meal, $1.15; fine do, $1.25@$1.30.

OATMEAL—More active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.30; cut, $4.25@$4.70; ground, $3.90, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—More active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 82½@87½c; middlings, 85@90c; hominy, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85@87½c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The market for clover was slow and nominal here, with the season over. At the West there was some little business, stimulated by the excitement in wheat, with recent sales at 9¼@10c for October delivery, equal to about 9⅞@10½c here.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was regarded as steady in tone, without showing variation, and confidence over at least current prices. Any seemingly easier figures coming from the South for crude in bulk fail to represent the position for prime stock. With the advancing season there is the usual hesitancy on the part of the refiners to figure upon held-over lots of crude, by reason of loss of quality and uncertainty over any of the parcels on offer suiting their wants. It is considered that the prices made at the mills, quality of the goods considered, equal the old basis for strictly choice lots, and that the fact of the lower figures coming thence have no meaning beyond considering the relative qualities of the offerings. A tank of crude in bulk was obtained in Alabama at 17c. To the northern part of Texas 16c was bid, while there was a light offering at 17c, and at other points in Texas 18c was asked. The demand upon the New-York market for refined continued almost entirely for a choice grade of yellow at 27½c, of which there were further sales, while prime yellow was at 27c. Good off-grade yellow ranged at 26@26½c, the inside price for dock lots. France and Italy were steady, moderate buyers at 27½c for choice. England did not offer over 26c for good off grade, and wanted little at that. Germany was making bids of 30c for white and obtained an occasional parcel at that, while 31c was more generally asked. It was not expected that the German demand would be more than moderate in volume in the near future, since it took from the Duluth markets at the time it ascertained that the duty would be increased to 10 marks fully 35,000 bbls refined, including practically the entire holdings of one company at Rotterdam. The cleaning out of these large lots in Holland ought to bring out, before the season closes, demands for a resupply. The leading company continued a buyer of parcels that looked any way cheap, and, indeed, met the current held rates in instances, and as usual with it on the closing of the mills, and for the purpose of controlling the larger portion of the offerings, while favored by the material reduction of their holdings through the Holland business. COCOANUT OIL is quiet and without material change; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is steady in price, with fair demands; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@59c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in fair demand at steady prices; quoted at 51@53c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was much more activity in a speculative way, especially in pork and bacon, at the West, but chiefly on the effort to sell of outsiders, who found their holdings burdensome in consideration of another large supply of hogs and a reaction for wheat. The packers also were free sellers. There was not much demand for cash stuff, with the exporters without orders at current figures, and wants for distribution small. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for the day at 12,000 head.

LARD—The West was variable and 5 points lower, with export demand at a pause by reason of the unsettled situation, while production was moderate. May at the West closed at 6.52c asked; July was at $6.65@$6.67, closing $6.65 bid; September at 6.80@6.85c, closing at 6.82c. Here cash was nominal at 6.85c, without sales. City steam was taken up by the lard refiners at 6.25c, to the extent of 120 tcs, and at 6.75c for 250 tcs, iron bound, for export. Options—No sales; May closed at 6.85c, nominal; July at 6.95c, nominal. Refined was dull and easier; Continent was quoted at 7.15c, and South American at 7.50c. Compound lard was slow, with 5@5.25c quoted.

PORK—Here was offered at slightly easier prices, and had little demand from exporters. At the West, under the depression from hog receipts and grain, with free unloading, prices were down 35@45c, but reacted 5@10c; May was at $12.20@$12.30, closing at $12.30; July at $12.27½@$12.45, closing at $12.32; September at $12.45@$12.75, closing at $12.60. Prices here are: For mess, $13.50@$14.25; family mess, $12.50@$13, short clear, in lots, $13@$15.25.

BACON—There was a fair degree of activity in short ribs at the West, on the pressure to sell, with prices down 10 points, rallying at the close to about 2½ points. May closed at 6.15c, nominal; July was at 6.25½@6.27½c, closing at 6.25c; September at 6.40@6.45c, closing at 6.42c bid.

CUTMEATS—Trading in city meats was very slack, while supplies were liberal and freely offered. Sales of 20 bxs clear bellies at 6¾c, and 500 bxs pickled hams at 9c; city-picked shoulders, 5@5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6@6¼c; 12-lb do, 5¾@6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12-lb and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—Trading was light, while prices were unsettled. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Were under slack attention, while ruling easy in price; quoted at $18@$18.50, while here $19 was quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were offered at easier prices, with increased supplies. Receipts at the West, 66,851 head; same time last year, 54,895 head. Chicago—Receipts, 29,000 head; fairly active; weak to 5c lower at $4.30@$4.75; left over, 11,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,353 head; closed weak; $4.10@$4.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,804 head; steady; $4.10@$4.65. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow to 5c lower; $4.15@$4.50. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.00@$4.85. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,694 head; $4.30@$4.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 15,000 head; weak; $4.20@$4.50. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.45@$4.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady; $4.40@$4.70. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 6c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was steady at 4⅝c for city. The make of the week has been well sold up, or only about 100 hhds on offer, after sales of 100 hhds at 4⅝c. The trading in country was moderately active, with 90,000 lb taken up at 4¼@4¾c, pks free. For Australian, 5 1-16@5⅜c was quoted. The London auction sale was very firm, with, out of 2,250 casks offered, 1,800 casks sold.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was slightly unsettled. Chicago, which had been holding at 9c, has come down in price since recent extensive buying at Eastern markets for Western account, and stands now hardly better than 8¼c. Further demand from the West upon this market is in consequence upon a reduced basis, or to 8c, to equal 8¼c, delivered at the West; the city pressers, in consideration of the fact that their holdings had been much reduced through the movement for the West, and asking 8½c; it is thought, however, that if a bid was made of 8¼c, some portion of the local output would be released. The demand from the tanners has subsided. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 8¼@8¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active, and closed firm at unchanged prices, to 10 points advance, with some covering by local shorts. Havre was steady and unchanged, and Hamburg steady at ¼ pfennig decline to ⅛ advance. Spot Rio was dull, but steady at 16c for No. 7, and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 4,000 bags Maracaibo, and 1,000 mats interior Padang, on private terms. ....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11:00 A. M.—June, 250 bags, at 14.45c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 1,000 bags at 14.50c; June, 250 bags at 14.45c; 1,000 bags at 14.50c; 1,000 bags at 14.55c; July, 1,250 bags at 15c; September, 4,000 bags at 14.95c; October, 1,250 bags at 15c; December, 1,750 bags at 14.90c; 2,000 bags at 14.95c; total, 13,500 bags. Exchange —5 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for October; total for day, 14,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.80@14.90	....@....
February	14.80@14.90	....@....
March	14.75@14.85	....@....
May	14.45@14.55	15.00@15.15
June	14.50@14.60	14.90@15.00
July	15.00@15.05	14.70@14.80
August	15.00@15.05	14.35@14.40
September	15.00@15.05	13.95@14.05
October	15.05@15.10	13.60@13.65
November	14.95@15.05	13.35@13.45
December	14.95@15.00	13.25@13.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	191,296
Arrivals	....
Total	191,296
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,669
Total stock in New-York to-day	184,627
Total stock in Baltimore	21,085
Arrivals	....
Total	21,085
Deliveries yesterday	759—20,326
Total stock in New-Orleans	47,319
Arrivals	....
Total	47,319
Deliveries yesterday	250—47,069
Total stock in other ports	 67,395
Total stock in United States	252,022
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 23	168,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 23	9,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 22	111,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 11	18,000
	306,000
Total	558,022
Same time 1894	323,302

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 fiat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@18
Padang, m'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17½@18¼	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, m'd'y	18½@18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18½@19¾
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19½@21	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	26½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and very irregular, but closed steady at 1 point decline to 1 point advance, with Liverpool 1@1¼ points lower, and local sellers generally active. Spot was dull and easy. Sales of 120 bales to shippers, and 98 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 9-16
Middling uplands	7 5-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	7.07@7.08	7.12	7.07	1,100
June	7.04@7.05	7.10	7.02	6,400
July	7.10@7.12	7.16	7.09	11,600
August	7.16@7.17	7.22	7.13	108,800
September	7.21@7.22	7.27	7.18	12,200
October	7.24@7.25	7.31	7.21	39,500
November	7.27@7.28	7.33	7.26	4,100
December	7.30@7.31	7.36	7.27	9,600
January	7.36@7.37	7.40	7.34	14,900
February	7.40@7.41	7.39	7.38	600
March	7.40@7.47	....	....	....
Total				208,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 24.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	This Week.	This Week Last Yr.
Galveston	127	806	397	261	2051	1017
New-Orleans	4548	593	1578	937	12190	6673
Mobile	16	472	38	191	755	153
Savannah	700	803	146	27	3014	1963
Charleston	136	391	148	47	1077	287
Wilmington	2	11	1	42	83	74
Norfolk	98	74	136	148	754	1407
Baltimore	1145	..	355	430	1930	379
New-York	28	..	100	..	1060	1038
Boston	713	719	533	672	3655	858
Philadelphia	1040	25	40	15	1533	5625
West Point	407	64	312	138	934	169
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8960	3958	3784	2908	29066	..
This day last week	2695	3287	3641	4455	..	..
This day last year	3700	1764	5593	2768	..	20851

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	LIVERPOOL, May 24. 1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
Sales of the week	75,000	44,000
Sales, American	72,000	37,000
Sales for export	2,000	5,000
Sales for speculation	1,000	....
Actual export	9,000	22,000
Forwarded	59,000	60,000
Total stock	1,675,000	1,640,000
Of which American	1,560,000	1,391,000
Total imports of week	61,000	55,000
Of which American	53,000	38,000
Amount afloat	94,000	52,000
Of which American	75,000	40,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool May 24, 1895, 3 27-32d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool May 25, 1894, 4d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool May 26, 1893, 4½d.

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	This Week. Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	39	768	2,020
Dallas	..	3	*78
Shreveport	527	1,009	3,635
Little Rock	228	1,350	5,515
Helena	24	225	225
Vicksburg	42	15	1,073
Columbus, Miss	64	179	81
Natchez	29	465	748
Memphis	498	2,974	18,480
Nashville	814	16	181
Selma	33	288	199
Montgomery	79	1,037	2,087
Eufaula	4	25	1,042
Columbus, Ga	54	312	5,115
Macon	1	333	913
Albany	4	1,201	*710
Atlanta	89	120	*3,821
Rome	25	186	140
Augusta	343	866	†12,165
Columbia	125	125	....
Newberry	15	50	120
Charlotte	135	35	*250
Raleigh	90	145	1,678
St. Louis	599	7,779	32,999
Houston	4,179	5,021	6,685
Meridian	93	..	739
Cincinnati	1,961	1,389	11,303
Yazoo City	20	120	245
Total	10,103	30,052	112,775

	This Week. Receipts.	Last Year— Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	50	352	1,949
Dallas	4	120	136
Shreveport	143	1,058	4,461
Little Rock	143	316	1,068
Helena	2	..	832
Vicksburg	142	740	4,482
Columbus, Miss	6	3	607
Natchez	47	139	1,950
Memphis	458	5,277	24,418
Nashville	214	..	1,517
Selma	48	507	*2,743
Montgomery	170	320	3,006
Eufaula	9	70	1,450
Columbus, Ga	91	504	3,394
Macon	8	4	1,947
Albany	..	..	2,667
Atlanta	187	371	2,191
Rome	18	302	2,248
Augusta	336	1,584	19,664
Columbia	150	150	....
Newberry	75	46	*201
Charlotte	280	280	59
Raleigh	180	225	1,355
St. Louis	221	2,506	40,678
Houston	1,713	2,392	5,349
Meridian	88	199	153
Cincinnati	2,480	3,972	725
Yazoo City	28	1,425	5,244
Total	7,625	22,877	128,271

*Corrected. †Actual.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The market remains firm, with a fair inquiry for fine stock.

N. Orleans, centrifugal		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, fcb'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test.	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@28

RICE—Demand continues good and prices firm, on moderate supplies.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¾
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	....
Choice	5¼@5½	Chips	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—The raw market shows firmness, with only a light demand. Sales, 180 hhds muscovado, 89° test, at 3c, and 555 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅜c....Refined steady and in light demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2¾@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅜@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on 5 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4⅜ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4⅜ 9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4⅝
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅝
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅛
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4 3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4⅛ @4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4 @4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 9	3 13-16@4
No. 10	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 11	3 11-16@3¾
No. 12	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 13 (net)	3⅜ @..
No. 14 (net)	3¼ @..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Demand is less active, but still of fair volume, and this, with light receipts, keeps prices on desirable grades firm at the recent improvement.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, extra	16½@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	10 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @14
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @10
Dairy, firsts	11 @12
Dairy, thirds to seconds	7½@ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9¼
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 8

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	7½@12
Western—	
Creamery, June	8 @13
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—Receipts were pretty well engaged before arrival, and but little was on the market to-day. Fancy full cream is firm, and the rest steady.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6¾@..
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	6¾@..
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¾@ 6
State full cream, common to fair	4½@ 5
State full cream, small, fancy	6¾@..
State full cream, small, poor to choice	4½@ 6¼
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4 @..
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2 @ 3
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1½@..
State full skims	1 @ 1½

EGGS—Supplies are liberal, the weather warm, and prices easier, on a very moderate demand.

State and Pennsylvania	14 @14½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13 @13¾
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11½@12½
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$3.00@$3.35

BEANS AND PEAS—Domestic beans of all kinds remain very dull, but are without further change of importance. Some holders still ask $2.40 for favorite marks of marrows, but most of the recent sales have been 2½@5c less. Pea are seldom offered below $2, and medium, when wanted, bring $1.85@$1.90. The absence of demand for red kidney keeps the market easy. Holders of foreign beans are conceding a little in price whenever it will lead to business. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.35@$2.37½; do, pea, $1.95@$2; do, medium, $1.85@$1.90; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.82½@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.90@$1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.20; do, Lima, California, $2.95@$3; do, foreign, marrow, $2.10@$2.20; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.75; green peas, barrels, $1.02½; do, bags, 95@97½c; Scotch, $1.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in light supply and top grades steady. Strawberries irregular; supply still heavy, and largely inferior; bulk of sales at 5@8c per quart; choice large bring more, a few extra fancy selling at comparatively high prices. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $4@$5; do, Roxbury russet, $3@$4; do golden russet, $2.50@$3.50. Strawberries, choice to fancy large, per quart, 10@14c; do, average qualities, from Maryland and Delaware, 6@8c; do, from Norfolk, 4@7c; do, from North Carolina, 4@7c.

FRUITS—DRIED—There seems to be a shade steadier feeling in evaporated apples; demand has not enlarged much as yet, but there is rather more doing in a jobbing way, and buyers feel that prices are about as low as they will go on this crop. Sun-dried slow, but in very small stock. Scarcely any inquiry for raspberries, cherries, blackberries, or plums, and values are to a large extent nominal. The jobbing trade in California fruits continues fair, and there is a steady reduction of the stock in store. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 5@5½c; do, sun-dried, 5@5¼c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4@4½c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

POULTRY—Alive—Only a few fowls in to-day's express and most of these sold at 12½c, the market showing quite a firm tone. Spring chickens more plenty, dull, and lower. Other kinds unchanged. We quote: Spring chickens, 40c@$1 per pair; fowls, per lb, 12@12½c; roosters, 8c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@85c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, 8c. DRESSED—Iced—Receipts not plenty, but quiet and weaker; small sales still at 11c, but holders unable to clean up and offering at 10½c to larger buyers. Other poultry shows no change, but Spring chickens are very scarce and wanted. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 9@11c; fowls, 10@10½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; old geese, 5@8c; ducks, 10@12c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, 40@45c; do, Long Island, 35@40c; do, Western, 30@38c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes in better supply, and the tone is easy. Tomatoes in demand for fancy ripe. A liberal supply of other vegetables; demand fair for prime stock.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.75@$2.00
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	1.00@ 1.50
Beets, Florida, tops off, per crate	1.00@ 1.50
Beets, Florida, tops on, per crate	75@ 1.25
Beets, Charleston, per 100 bunches	2.00@ 4.00
Cucumbers, Florida, per basket	1.00@ 1.50

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Crop Alarm Subsiding and Stock Prices Advancing.

THE GRANGERS LEAD IN THE RECOVERY

Coming Reduction in the Northwestern Dividend—Jersey Central's Good Showing—The Oregon Improvement Situation.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The movement of the stock market to-day was reasonable. The facts concerning crop conditions, published in The New-York Times on Thursday morning, have been fully corroborated by private and press telegrams since received, and it is now universally known that the damage to the staple crops by frost has not been material. As a result, the grain markets are lower and the Granger stocks have advanced. To-day Burlington gained 1⅝, and St. Paul and Rock Island each ⅞. Northwestern sold at par, but subsequently declined to 99, a net loss of ¼.

The decline in Northwestern was due to a semi-official statement that the dividend to be declared on June 6 next will be 1½ per cent. on the common stock. A dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid last January, so that this reduction will place the stock on a 4 per cent. basis. It is understood that a majority of the stockholders have been consulted in reference to the proposed reduction, and that they have acquiesced in it. St. Paul's advance was assisted by the very satisfactory return of earnings for the third week in May, the decrease being only $2,000.

Settlement day in London passed without disturbance, but the foreigners did little in our market to-day. The international stocks were firm, however, and the majority of them gained fractions. The coal stocks were exceptionally quiet, and were practically unchanged. Jersey Central's April statement came out after the close of business; it showed an increase in net of $136,046. Tennessee Coal and Iron was strong between 29 and 29½. The advance of 75 cents a ton in Southern pig iron means added earnings of about $450,000 per annum. The entire advance is profit, as the company produces its raw material under long-term contracts.

The industrials were much less active, and, with the exception of Distillers and General Electric, were strong. Tobacco scored an exceptional advance of 2½ points on quite large trading. Sugar was at times irregular, but it closed at 118⅝, having sold at 118⅞, a net gain of ⅝. The weakness in Distillers was due to a continuance of liquidation. The recent heavy purchasers of the stock having taken their profits, the small traders are now following their example. The affairs of the company are in excellent shape, but the possibility of protracted litigation may delay the plans of the Reorganization Committee. The principal support the stock had to-day came from covering of shorts, and this interest has been undoubtedly largely reduced within the last few days.

The interest in the Oregon Improvement contest for control is but partly reflected in the market, although the stock has been in demand at advancing prices. It sold up to 14⅜ to-day, but closed somewhat lower. The simple facts of the situation are: That the Oregon Improvement Company has done a haphazard business in coal, and under the present management must, for certain good reasons, continue to do it. The opposition party propose, if they get control, to make arrangements with Mr. Hill, who stands ready to buy of the company all the coal he can use in that section. This in itself would give the Improvement Company the biggest customers on the Pacific coast, and a steady connection which would at once change the status of the company, giving it a solidity which it cannot have as things are now. As to the use of terminals of the Improvement Company by the Great Northern, this is dependent upon future developments. Mr. Hill wants to enlarge his use of them, (he already has partial use,) and there is no doubt that under a new management the Great Northern and the Improvement Company will be able to work together in a way mutually advantageous.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money continued to be freely offered, but the demand was still moderate. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 2½ for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply continued very limited. Rates were 2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3@3½ for four months' choice single names, 3½@4 for six to seven months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $95,159,007, and the balances were 6,610,042. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $405,614.

Money in London, ¼@1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent.; short and three months' bills, ¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull but steady. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10@20c premium. Boston—10@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$32,871,509
Imports for the same period	19,655,255
Net exports	$13,216,254
Net exports to date, 1894	20,653,912
Net exports to date, 1893	51,493,580
Net exports to date, 1892	17,488,532

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, May 17:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	118⅝	116	118⅜	⅝	
Tobacco	111⅛	106½	111½	4⅜	
Atchison	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞		⅛
Ches. & Ohio	23⅜	22	22¾		½
Chicago Gas	75¼	73½	74¾	*	
Northwestern	100⅛	98	99		2⅜
Burlington	81⅜	78¼	80⅜		⅛
St. Paul	68⅜	65⅜	67⅝		⅛
Rock Island	70	68⅛	69¾	*	
Del. & Hudson	132⅞	131⅛	131½	*	
Lackawanna	163½	162½	162¾		⅜
D. & C. Fall in. pd.	12	10	10¼		4⅝
Gen. Electric	34⅛	32	33⅜		¾
Louisville	59⅜	58	59⅜	*	
Manhattan	117	115	116⅛		⅝
Mo. Pacific	29⅜	28⅜	29		⅜
Lead	35⅛	34	34⅝		¾
N. J. Central	102¼	99⅝	101	1⅛	
N. Y. Central	102¼	101½	102¼		⅛
New-England	43	41½	42		¾
Northern Pacific	6⅞	5	5½		1¼
Northern Pac. pf.	23⅜	18⅜	19⅞		⅝
Reading	21½	18⅝	19½		⅝
St. L. Southwest. pf.	17½	13¾	17	2	
Southern Railway	14⅜	13⅜	14		⅜
Southern Ry. pf.	40¾	39⅝	40		⅝
Tenn., C. & I.	29⅜	26	29½	3½	
Texas Pacific	13⅜	12	13		⅜
Cordage	5½	4½	4⅝		⅜
Cordage pf.	7⅜	6¼	7		⅜
Cordage g't'd	12¾	9½	9⅞		3⅜
Leather	23⅜	20½	22½	1⅜	
Leather pf.	94⅜	91¾	94⅜	2⅝	
Rubber	41⅜	40⅜	41⅞	¾	
Wabash pf.	20⅞	18⅝	19⅝		⅝
West. Union	93¼	92½	92⅜		⅛
Wheel. & L. E.	15¼	14	14½		⅝

*No change.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	53	53	53	53	52½		100
American Express	117¼	117½	117½	117½	116	120	61
*American Sugar Refining	117⅝	118⅛	116¾	118⅜	118¼	118⅜	39,144
*American Sugar Refining pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	100
American Tobacco	109	111¾	109	111½	111⅜	111½	13,422
American Tobacco pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	114	115	205
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	7⅞	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛	6,459
Baltimore & Ohio	63½	63¾	63¾	63½	63½	64	210
Belt. & Ohio S. W. pf., new	10	10	10	10	10	12	10
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	22	22¾	22	22⅜	21⅜	25	381
Canada Southern	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½	120
Canadian Pacific	52	52	52	52	52	53	100
Central Pacific	19	19	19	19	19¼	20	25
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅞	22½	22⅜	*22⅜	22¾	2,400
Chicago Gas	74½	75⅛	74¼	74½	74⅜	74⅞	8,655
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55½	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	55⅝	55¾	600
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	102½	220
Chicago & Northwestern	99	100	98⅝	99	98⅜	98⅞	20,760
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79½	80⅜	79½	80⅝	80½	80⅜	27,620
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44	45⅝	44	45	44½	45	2,655
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	67	68⅛	67	67¾	67⅜	67¾	29,200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	121	121	121	121	120¼	121¼	110
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69⅛	70	69⅛	69⅝	69½	69⅝	5,813
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	8	9½	8	9⅜	9	9¼	1,900
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26	26	26	25½	26¼	55
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7½	8⅞	7½	8⅛	8¾	9½	2,000
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	27	25
Consolidated Gas Company	144¾	145⅝	144¾	145	145	145½	895
Delaware & Hudson	132	132	131½	131½	131¼	132	250
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48	48	48	48	48¼	48⅜	800
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9	9¼	9	9¼	9¼	9½	400
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	19⅜	19⅞	19	19¼	19¼	19⅜	59,015
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	99½	99½	98½	98½	98	100	68
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	42	42	42	42	40½	42½	100
General Electric	33⅜	33⅜	32	33⅜	33⅛	33⅝	13,910
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1	1¾	200
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¾	100
Illinois Central	96½	96½	96¼	96½	94½	96¼	10
Iowa Central	9½	10½	9½	10½	10⅜	10½	1,796
Iowa Central pf.	30½	33	30½	33	33	34	512
Keokuk & Des Moines	5	5½	5	5¼	5	5¾	400
Laclede Gas	31	32	31	31¼	30¾	31½	1,275
Laclede Gas pf.	92	92	92	92	90	92	100
Lake Erie & Western	23¼	24¾	23¼	24½	24½	24¾	10,925
Lake Erie & Western pf.	81	84	81	83¼	83	84	1,525
Lake Shore	146½	146½	145¼	146¼	146	147	200
*Long Island Traction	8¾	8¾	7⅞	8	8	8½	1,691
Louisville & Nashville	50	59¾	59	59⅜	59⅜	59½	2,700
Lou., N. A. & Chicago	9⅞	10¾	9¾	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	4,517
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	28⅜	28⅞	28¼	28¾	28¼	28⅞	1,893
Manhattan Consolidated	116	116½	116	116⅝	116	116¾	510
Mexican National certs.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	2½	3	320
Michigan Central	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	100⅜	101	300
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	35	37½	35	37	37	39	1,250
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	61½	61½	61	61¼	61½	63	600
Minn. & St. Louis	16	17½	16	17½	17	17½	2,720
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	80¼	81½	80¼	81¼	81¼	82	880
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	40¾	42	40¾	42	42	43	1,225
Minnesota Iron	50½	59½	50½	59½	58	60	200
Missouri Pacific	20¼	20¼	20	20	20	20¼	650
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17½	17½	17¼	17½	17½	18	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	32⅝	32⅞	32	32½	32½	32⅝	3,370
Mobile & Ohio	24	25	24	24	23¾	24	960
*National Lead Company	34⅜	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34¼	34⅞	1,694
*Nat. Lead Co. pf., ex div.	88¾	89½	88¾	89⅜	89	89¼	520
National Starch	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	8	10	10
New-Jersey Central	101	101¼	100⅝	101	101	101¼	600
New-York Central	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	102	102¼	538
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	42	42	42	42	42½	42¾	150
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17	17	17	17	17	17¼	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	13⅝	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	2,525
New-York, Sus. & Western	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	400
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	36⅜	36⅞	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½	600
Norfolk & Western	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	850
North American	5⅞	6	5⅝	6	6	6⅛	460
Northern Pacific	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5⅜	5½	3,550
Northern Pacific pf.	19¼	19⅞	19	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	4,496
Ontario & Western	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18⅜	19	720
Oregon Improvement	12½	14⅜	12½	13½	13	14	2,000
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	8¼	8⅝	300
Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27	26⅞	27	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅞	20	19	19½	19⅝	19½	10,150
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172½	173¾	172½	173	172	174	600
Rio Grande Western	19	19	19	19	18¾	19½	100
Rio Grande Western pf.	44½	45¼	44½	45¼	45	46	400
St. Louis Southwestern	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	5,058
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	16⅞	17¼	16½	17	17	17¼	5,793
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	91	95	200
St. Paul & Omaha	38⅜	39¼	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	39	1,465
Southern Pacific	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20½	21	640
Southern Railway	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14	14	14½	3,730
Southern Railway pf.	39⅝	40⅞	39½	40	40	40⅝	1,503
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29½	29⅝	29	29½	29	29¼	4,517
Texas Pacific	13	13⅜	12¾	13	13	13⅜	7,180
Toledo & Ohio Central	48	48	48	48	45½	48	8
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3½	3	3½	200
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	8	100
Union Pacific	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅜	15	15⅝	475
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	7	200
United States Cordage	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	5	1,235
United States Cordage pf.	6¾	7	6¾	7	6⅝	6⅞	580
United States Cordage gtd.	10	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	9¾	10	1,045
United States Rubber	41¼	41¼	41	41¼	41¼	41½	425
United States Rubber pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	95	415
*United States Leather	22	22⅜	22	22¼	22	22⅜	3,595
*United States Leather pf.	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅞	468
Wabash	9	9	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	9	716
Wabash pf.	19⅝	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19⅜	19¾	2,500
Western Union Telegraph	92½	93¼	92½	92⅝	92⅜	93	3,803
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14½	14⅞	14	14½	14¼	14⅝	8,955
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	46⅜	47⅝	46⅜	46⅞	45⅞	46½	210
Total sales							364,656

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alice	.52	.53	.52	.53			600

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	2,000	73⅝	73⅝
	1,500	73¾	73¾
	5,000	73⅞	74
	1,000	74	74
	1,000	73⅞	73⅞
	4,000	73⅞	74
	35,000	74	74
	6,000	73⅞	73⅞
	5,000	74	74
Trust Co Certs	1,000	72¾	72¾
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	10,000	25	25
	15,000	24⅞	24⅞
	35,000	25	25
	2,000	24⅞	24⅞
	10,000	24⅞	24⅞
	10,000s10F	25	25
	1,000	24⅜	24⅜
	3,000b10	25	25
Atlantic & Pac Inc	1,000	4½	4½
Austin & N W 1st	7,000	84¼	84¼
	5,000	84	84
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Parkersb'g Branch	4,000	118	118
Brooklyn Elev 1st	3,000	103	103
	1,000	103¼	103¼
	5,000	103⅛	103⅛
Brooklyn Elev 2d	1,000	74⅞	74⅞
Canada So 1st Gtd	2,000	112	112
Cent of N J G M 5s	4,000	114⅜	114⅜
	3,000	114⅛	114⅛
	10,000	115½	115½
	11,000	115⅜	115⅜
	10,000	116	116
	5,000	116¼	116¼
Registered	10,000	113	113
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	10,000	110	110
	13,000	109¾	109¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s	4,000	80¼	80¼
	1,000	80½	80½
	1,000	80⅝	80⅝
	2,000	80⅜	80⅜
	5,000	80¼	80¼
	10,000	80⅛	80⅛
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s	2,000	95¼	95¼
	9,000	95½	95½
	2,000	95¾	95¾
Chi, Bur & N 5s	5,000	104½	104½
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s	5,000	101	101
	5,000	100½	100½
	10,000	101	101
Chi, B & Q 5s, S F	1,000	104¼	104¼
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	3,000	83	83
	1,000	83¼	83¼
	3,000	98	98
	5,000	98½	98½
Chi G L & C Co 1st	2,000	95¼	95¼
	1,000	96	96
Chi & Ind Coal 1st	5,000	100⅞	100⅞
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	10,000	48¼	48¼
	18,000	48¾	48¾
Chi & Northwestern 30-Yr Deb 5s	8,000	107½	107½
Coupon Gold 7s	10,000	122½	122½
Chi, R I & Pac 6s	1,000	130	130
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	18,000	92	92
	15,000	92¼	92¼
Chi & W Ind G M	1,000	117¼	117¼
Col Coal & Iron 6s	1,000	95	95
Col, H V & Tol 5s	5,000	92¼	92¼
Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	1,000	87½	87½
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	1,000	84	84
Den & Rio Grande 4s	5,000	80⅜	80⅜
Dul & Iron Range 1st	34,000	96½	96½
Dul, So S & Atl 5s	5,000	97¾	97¾
	2,000	97⅞	97⅞
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	10,000	107⅝	107⅝
	40,000	107½	107½
	5,000	107⅞	107⅞
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s	1,000	99	99
Flint & P M 5s	3,000	88½	88½
Flint & P M 6s	2,000	114	114
Ft W & D C 1st	10,000	72	72
G R, W & St P Inc	36,000	6	6
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	3,000	69	69
H & T Cen 1st 5s	5,000	109½	109½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	8,000	90¼	90¼
	2,000	90⅜	90⅜
Kanawha & Mich 4s	1,000	78¼	78¼
Kan City & Pac 1st	7,000	74⅞	74⅞
Kings Co Elev 1st	1,000	85	85
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s	1,000	95½	95½
	1,000	95¼	95¼
L Erie & W 1st 5s	2,000	117	117
L Erie & W 2d 5s	5,000	105	105
L S & M So 1st, Coup	12,000	117¼	117¼
Lehigh & W B Con Assented	2,000	107	107
Long Island G M 4s	9,000	90	90
Manhattan Ry Con 4s	10,000	99⅝	99⅝
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	9,000	113	113
	1,000	113⅛	113⅛
	4,000	113	113
Mil & St Paul Cons	2,000	128	128
Mil & St Paul 1st Term 5s	1,000	110¼	110¼
Minn & St L 1st Southwestern Ext	3,000	125	125
Iowa Ext	10,000	126	126
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	2,000	87½	87½
	120,000	87½	87½
	46,000	87¾	87¾
	15,000	87⅞	87⅞
	1,000	87¾	87¾
	12,000	87⅞	87⅞
	34,000	88	88
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	1,000	59	59
	2,000	59¼	59¼
Mo. Kan & East 1st	1,000	92¼	92¼
	1,000	92	92
	10,000	92¼	92¼
	12,000	93	93
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	5,000	88½	88½
	2,000	83	83
	1,000	83¼	83¼
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	1,000	67⅝	67⅝
	20,000	68¼	68¼
	15,000	68¼	68¼
	20,000	68¾	68¾
	25,000	68	68
Nash, C & St L, Con	1,000	99½	99½
N Y Cent Deb 5s	7,000	108	108
Nor Missouri 1st	5,000	103¼	103¼
Nor Pac 1st, Coup	2,000	117½	117½
Nor Pac 1st Reg	20,000	117	117
	5,000	117¼	117¼
	35,000	117¼	117¼
	30,000	117¼	117¼
Nor Pac 2d, Coup	4,000	102	102
	11,000	101	101
Nor Pac 3d, Coup	25,000	71½	71½
	5,000	71¾	71¾
	15,000	72	72
Nor Pac Cons 5s	7,000	42½	42½
	25,000	42⅝	42⅝
	55,000	42¾	42¾
	60,000	43	43
	10,000	43¼	43¼
	10,000	43⅛	43⅛
	6,000	42⅞	42⅞
	7,000	42⅞	42⅞
	9,000	42½	42½
Trust Co Certs	25,000	42¼	42¼
	7,000	42½	42½
	85,000	42¾	42¾
	15,000	42¼	42¼
Nor Pac Term 1st	1,000	102½	102½
Nor Pac Div Scrip	10,000	55	55
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	25,000	102⅜	102⅜
N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s	15,000s15F	91⅜	91⅜
	10,000	93½	93½
Ohio Southern 1st	5,000	85	85
Omaha & St L 1st Trust Co Certs	5,000	42¾	42¾
Oregon Imp 1st	3,000	100⅛	100⅛
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	28,000	48¼	48¼
	4,000	48¾	48¾
	12,000	49	49
	15,000	49⅜	49⅜
	8,000	49½	49½
	12,000	49⅜	49⅜
	5,000	49½	49½
	5,000	49⅝	49⅝
	27,000	50	50
	5,000	50¼	50¼
	10,000	50½	50½
	5,000	50½	50½
	32,000	50¼	50¼
Ore R & N 1st	10,000	111¾	111¾
Collat Trust 5s	25,000	63	63
Trust Receipts	25,000	63	63
Ore Short Line 6s	15,000	99	99
	1,000	99¼	99¼
	1,000	99¼	99¼
	6,000	99⅞	99⅞
	19,000	100	100
Trust Co Certfs	3,000	99	99
	22,000	98⅝	98⅝
	7,000	99¼	99¼
	1,000	100	100
	2,000	99⅝	99⅝
	1,000	99⅞	99⅞
Pac of Mo 1st 4s	1,000	103	103
	2,000	104	104
Peoria & Eastern 1st	10,000	79	79
	1,000	80	80
Peoria & East Inc	5,000	24¾	24¾
	23,000	23	23
	1,000	24⅝	24⅝
Phila & Reading 2d pf Inc	10,000	22⅜	22⅜
Phila & Read Gen 4s	7,000	70½	70½
Trust Receipts	35,000	70¾	70¾
P, C & St L 1st	2,000	115	115
Rich & Danville 6s	5,000	120	120
	2,000	119⅞	119⅞
Rio Grande W 1st	2,000	76⅝	76⅝
	1,000	76⅞	76⅞
	13,000	77	77
	40,000	77¼	77¼
	18,000	77	77
	10,000	77¼	77¼
	5,000	77⅝	77⅝
	1,000	77	77
R, W & O Con	1,000	117	117
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s	5,000	102½	102½
St L, Kan & North	75,000	75	75
St Chas Bridge 1st	2,000	110	110
St L S W 1st	7,000	74½	74½
	5,000	74¾	74¾
	30,000	75	75
	10,000	75¼	75¼
	5,000	75⅛	75⅛
	5,000	75¼	75¼
	7,000	75⅝	75⅝
	10,000	75½	75½
St L S W 2d Inc	10,000	35⅜	35⅜
	15,000	36	36
	10,000	36½	36½
	22,000	36¾	36¾
	6,000	36⅛	36⅛
	30,000	36¼	36¼
	5,000	36⅜	36⅜
	10,000	36¾	36¾
	22,000	36⅝	36⅝
	5,000	36¾	36¾
	5,000	36⅞	36⅞
	10,000	36¾	36¾
	5,000	37	37
St L & T H 1st 5s	1,000	106½	106½
St Paul M & M 1st Montana Central 6s	1,000	116¼	116¼
	1,000	116½	116½
Montana Exten 4s	10,000	90	90
San A & Ar Pass 4s	11,000	64½	64½
	3,000	64⅜	64⅜
	1,000	64½	64½
	2,000	65	65
Pac of Arizona 1st	3,000	94	94
	10,000	95	95
South Ry 1st 6s	10,000	94	94
	19,000	94⅛	94⅛
	2,000	94	94
	10,000	94¼	94¼
	5,000	94⅜	94⅜
	11,000	94¼	94¼
	10,000	94⅜	94⅜
	15,000	94¼	94¼
	5,000	94⅛	94⅛
	3,000	94¼	94¼
	2,000	94⅜	94⅜
Tex & N O Con 5s	10,000	94	94
Texas & Pac 1st 6s	82,000	93⅝	93⅝
	16,000	93½	93½
	5,000	93⅜	93⅜
	1,000	93¾	93¾
	1,000	93⅜	93⅜
Tex & Pac 2d Inc

lly improving, and earnings promise to show a good increase over last year. The rest of the list was strong, but rather quiet. There was a good demand for nearly all the industrials. Trading in the Elevated was on a comparatively small scale, but both Lake Street and Alley L showed improvement. The bond market continues dull.

Bank clearings to-day were $18,259,823. New-York exchange sold at 10@20c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
American Strawboard	44½	40
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	63½	63¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	30⅜	31
Chicago P. & P. Co	*43⅛	12
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L)	12½	12
Chi. City Railway	..	330
Diamond M. of Ill	132⅞	132½
Lake St. Elev. Ry	15½	15⅝
Metropolitan Elevated	18¼	18¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew	..	14
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	30½	31
New-York Biscuit	60	65
North Chi. St. R. R.	290½	289½
Street's W. Stable Car Line	..	*130½
West Chi. St. R. R.	129	127½
BONDS.		
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	*67	*67
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	*44	..
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	..	*101⅞
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	94	*93¾
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	60	68⅝
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	*102

*Bid.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, May 24.—The market for local stocks was rather quiet, with the exception of the coppers, and prices held very well. Bell Telephone was again the feature, selling up 3¼ to 203. There were not very many sales, but they were of fair size, and the stock appeared strong. Erie Telephone declined ⅜ to 57⅛. New-England Telephone was steady at 71. There was some movement in Dominion Coal, which sold off ¼ to 16, later recovering ⅛. Land stocks were generally quiet, the only activity being shown in East Boston, which sold off ⅜ to 6. Boston and Albany was firm at 209½, and New-York, New-Haven and Hartford gained 2½ to 205. West End Street Railway sold at 68⅝ for a small lot. Mexican Central lost ¼ to 12.

The market for copper shares was active in spots, Montana and Butte being the specialties. Arnold was steady at 2½. It is rumored that another assessment will be levied on this stock and that the price will then be put much higher. Atlantic Mining advanced ½ to 14½. Montana was active and rose 1¼ to 49¾, closing 1¼ higher. Butte advanced ¾ to 15⅝, and lost ⅛, closing at 15¼. Calumet and Hecla was firm at 295. Franklin rose ½ to 16¼. Kearsarge improved ⅝ to 14⅜. Osceola sold at 28. Tamarack was firm at 142, with the Junior at 17. Wolverine rose ⅛ to 68¾. Tamarack, Jr., is said to have cleared about $7,000 last month. The prospects are reported as very satisfactory. One of the Boston and Montana Directors is quoted as saying that the mine is producing at the present time at the rate of over 3,000,000 pounds of copper per month, and is earning, at the present price of copper, about $6 per share. The condition of the property is reported as excellent. Butte is said to be paying off the floating debt rapidly, and it is thought it all will be settled by July 1.

Money loaned at 3 per cent. New-York funds sold at 10@20c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	18	23	18	23
Boston	..	5½	..	5½
Boston W. P.	100	..	100	150
Brookline	5	5½	5	5½
East Boston	5¾	6	6¼	6½
West End	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	203	..	200	204
Erie	57	57½	57	57⅛
Mexican	100	75	100	110
New-England	71	72	71	71½
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	16	..	16⅛	16⅜
Dominion Coal pf	92½	93	92	92¼
General Electric pf	62	64	63½	65
Illinois Steel	58¼	59	57	..
Lamson Store Serv	24½	24¾	24⅝	25⅛
Philadelphia Co	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18
Reece Button Hole	20	20½	20	..
West. Elec. 1st pf	52	52½	52	52½
Westinghouse Elec	33¼	34¼	33¼	34½
Bay State Gas	10½	11	10¾	11
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	210	209	210	
Boston & Lowell	204	..	204	
Boston & Maine	168	169½	169	170
Central Mass.	14½	15	14¼	15½
Central Mass. pf	..	60	..	60
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	98	..	98
Conn. & Pass.	139½	..	..	..
Conn. River	..	..	250.	..
Fitchburg	15½	..	15	17
Fitchburg pf	..	..	89¾	90¾
Flint & P. M. pf	43	45	43	45
N. Y., N. H. & H.	207	..	203	205
N. Y. & N. E. pf	79½	..	79	80
Old Colony	178	..	178	..
West End	68½	68¾	68½	69
West End pf	91	..	91	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	87	100	87½	100
Atlantic	14	14½	14½	15
Boston & Mon	49¼	49⅝	48½	48¾
Butte & Boston	15¼	15⅜	14¾	15
Cal. & Hecla	290	295	292	295
Centennial	1	1¼	1	1¼
Franklin	15¾	16¼	15½	16
Kearsarge	14	14¼	13¾	14
Vapo (Quicksilver)	5⅜	..	..	..
Osceola	27½	28½	27	28
Quincy	117	119	116	119
Tamarack	140	144	141	145
Tamarack, Jr.	17½	18	16	17½
Wolverine	6¾	7	6¼	6½
*BONDS.				
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	107	..	107	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	85½	86	85½	..
East 1st 6s	120	121	120	121
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	..	..	63	..
K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	..	..	97	97½
Mex. C. cn. 4s	65¼	66	65½	66
Mex. C. 1st inc	19¼	20	19	20
Mex. C. 2d inc	10½	11	10½	11
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	117	..	117	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 5s	111	..	110½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	..	..	109	..
W. E. S. R. 5s	105	..	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	..	78	..	78
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	56	..	56	58½
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Elec	1¾	2	1¾	2
Bay S. G. inc. 7s	30	33	30½	33

*With accrued interest.

To Speed the City of Lowell.

The Sound steamer City of Lowell was taken out of the sectional dry dock yesterday. She has been repainted and her propeller blades readjusted. She will take 100 students of the Stevens Institute Scientific School to New-London Monday night, that they may obtain a practical knowledge of the working of large marine machinery.

The City of Lowell has a record of 21¼ knots an hour, and will on this trip be speeded for the benefit of the students, who will take note of the coal consumed, steam pressure, revolutions of the screws, and other matters incidental to the machinery. The velocity and resistance of the tide will also be measured.

Suicide Follows Detection.

Charles P. Thomas, forty-five years old, who lived in a boarding house at 47 Lexington Avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by drowning himself in a bathtub. Thomas had been in the employ of A. A. Vantine & Co. as a floorwalker.

Mr. Colton, manager for A. A. Vantine & Co., said yesterday that Thomas had been detected in dishonest acts in the store, and, after being promised immunity from punishment, had been discharged.

Price Paid for Electric Stock.

The Directors of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company met in the Pearl Street (Brooklyn) office yesterday morning and ratified the action of the special committee, which on Thursday purchased the controlling stock of the Citizens' Electric Light Company.

Royal C. Peabody, Secretary and Treasurer of the Edison company, said that the price paid was between 160 and 175. The minority stock is listed at 145.

Dog and Man Sent to Prison.

Julius Magers, of Guttenberg, N. J., and his dog were sent to prison yesterday in the Tombs Police Court. Magers was arrested for carrying a big revolver in a valise. He wore over his shirt front an American flag, and on his coat a Grand Army of the Republic badge, and had a tin cup slung over his shoulder. Magers could not pay a fine of $3. He insisted on taking the dog to prison with him.

Incorrigible Clarence Klein.

Clarence Klein, the incorrigible boy from Cleveland, Ohio, who was arrested Thursday for stealing goods worth $400 from the boarding house at 61 East Twentieth Street, was remanded back to Police Headquarters yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, pending further investigation.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National.
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Stock.

Default having been made in the payment of interest on the Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, issued under the Collateral Trust Indenture of said Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, dated September 2d, 1889, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under said indenture, hereby gives notice that it will, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by said indenture, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two (138,272) shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the par value of $10. each, held by the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, on the trusts expressed in said indenture.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after June 11th, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

The American Loan and Trust Company.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee.
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee, for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. **It is to the interest of all holders that a majority of these bonds be deposited promptly so that the certificates can be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, and that the Committee can take part in the proceedings now instituted by the Trustees, looking to the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of some of the securities held as collateral for the benefit of the Kansas Pacific Consolidated bondholders.** A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
1st Mortgage Bonds.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver of this Company, in behalf of the stockholders and unsecured creditors, we, as holders of and representing a very large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, request the First Mortgage bondholders to communicate with us, giving their addresses and the amount of their several holdings. We deem it to the advantage of the bondholders to co-operate in order to prevent the creation of any indebtedness which may have precedence over our mortgage.

ROLSTON & BASS,
20 Broad St., New-York City.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXchange, with exceptional business facilities, will engage the services of a gentleman who can control a first-class commission trade; references of the highest order required. STOCK BROKER, Box 205 Times.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A
WESTERN MORTGAGE
and obtain a good 5 per cent. investment instead? Address The Boston Realty, Indemnity and Trust Co., 33 Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,200 Broadway. 22d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

A Simultaneous Issue will be made in London by Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO.

Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.

$4,500,000

First Consolidated Mortgage 50-Year 5 % Gold Bonds.

AUTHORIZED ISSUE $12,000,000, OF WHICH $7,000,000 ARE RESERVED TO RETIRE EXISTING BONDS, AND $500,000 FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Principal Payable August 1st, 1944; Interest February and August in each year; both in Gold Coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction for any tax which the Terminal Railroad Association may be required to retain therefrom.

23 Wall St.,
New-York, May 24, 1895.

The Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, having created its First Consolidated Mortgage as above, we offer for sale $4,500,000 of the bonds secured thereby at 92 per cent. and accrued interest on the bonds to date of delivery.

These bonds are part of an authorized issue of $12,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are reserved to take up the present First Mortgage at or before maturity, and $500,000 are reserved to be used only to construct or acquire a belt line in East St. Louis. Of the $4,500,000 bonds now offered, $3,500,000 take the place of a like amount of Second Mortgage Bonds, authorized by mortgage of Aug. 1, 1893, but never actually disposed of, and said Second Mortgage has been canceled.

The President of the company informs us that the proceeds of the bonds now offered will be used to pay the balance of cost of the construction of the Union Passenger Station at St. Louis, (including a part of the cost of extensive lands for approach tracks and car yards,) the acquisition of the stocks and bonds of the St. Louis Belt Line, (Terminal Railway of St. Louis,) the purchase of a majority of stock of the Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Company, and for other recent additions to the property of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.

The system of said association, taken in connection with that of the Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Company, of which it owns the majority of the stock, is one of the most complete in the United States.

The corporation is controlled by the following six railroad companies, each holding one-seventh of its stock:

Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis R'way,
Louisville & Nashville Railway,
Missouri Pacific Railway,
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway,
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway,
Wabash Railroad,

the remaining one-seventh being, under the provisions of the contract, held in trust, to be transferred to another railroad when admitted into the organization.

Copies of a letter from Dr. William Taussig, President of the company, may be seen at our office, and we invite attention thereto for further information regarding the company and the exceptional value of its property.

A copy of the mortgage may also be seen at our office. The bonds are now ready for delivery.

The subscription books will be opened at 10 A. M. on Monday, May 27, 1895, and closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, May 29, 1895, or earlier on notification from London, and allotments will be made as promptly as possible thereafter.

The right is reserved to reject any subscriptions or to allot less than the amount subscribed for.

In default of payment in full by any purchaser, his allotment, and any payments thereunder, will be liable to forfeiture.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before **1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT,** AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1795	1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	365	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
90	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
12	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

2	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3487	4092	4872	5724	6735
122	862	1492	2019	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986	6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1068	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385	7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3065	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4658	5389	6587	7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
636	1222	1919	2407	3341	3964	4709	5479	6658	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5606	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the
CANTON COMPANY,
Canton, Baltimore County, Md., May 24, 1895.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that their annual meeting (required by its charter and by-laws) will be held at the Carrollton Hotel, in the City of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books will be closed on June 1, and remain closed till after the election.

WM. W. JANNEY, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 32 Nassau St., New-York, May 16, 1895.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 3, 1895.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock Noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, at Englewood, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open one hour.

JOHN J. DUFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, May 20, 1895.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors of election will be held in this bank on Monday, June 3, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, May 29th, 1895,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the FRANKLIN TRUST CO., as Trustee of DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE CHAMBERLIN INVESTMENT CO., Sundry Bonds, Notes, and other Securities and Real Estate, as per catalogue, to be obtained at Auctioneers' office and the office of the Trustee, 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

By order of Executors.

$1,000 Warren R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Columbus & Indianapolis Central R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 7 p. c. Bd., 1904.
$2,000 Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards Co. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
165 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
10 shs. Texas Central R. R. common.
5 shs. Texas Central R. R. Pref.
8 shs. New-Jersey Zinc & Iron Co.
15 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
22 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
18 shs. Oxford Iron & Nail Co.
16 shs. Lehigh & Hudson River R'way Co.
20 shs. Bank State New-York.
35 shs. Austin Gas Co., Austin, Texas.
400 shs. Rhinebeck Gas Co. of Rhinebeck, N. Y.
460 shs. Nugget Gold Mining Co. of West Va., (Hypd.)

For account of whom it may concern.

$5,000 Town of Gravesend 5 p. c. Impt. Bds., Reg'std issue of July 27, 1893.
100 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
166 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
$2,000 Chatt., Rome & Columbus R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
4 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins.
2 shs. Broadway Fire Ins.
25 shs. 4th National Bank.
60 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1895.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of June next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after MAY 31st, 1895, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company at 4 P. M., April 30, 1895.

On Friday, May 31st, dividends will be paid to women.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBERT W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
COUPON NOTICE.

Coupon No. 15 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due June 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

Coupons maturing June 1st, 1895, on
1st Mortgage of 1927.
1st " Iowa Extension,
1st " Southwestern Extension,
will be paid at Central Trust Company, No. 52 Wall St., New-York City.

R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treas.

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

Coupons maturing June 1, 1895, on this Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall St., New-York.

GABRIEL MORTON, Treasurer.

WILL PROSECUTE THE TROY CASES

The Attorney General Will Assist the Local Prosecutor.

ALBANY, May 24.—Gov. Morton has sent two letters to Attorney General Hancock, directing him to conduct the prosecutions against certain officials and residents of Troy for election-law violations, and for failure to enforce the laws. The Committee of Public Safety in Troy requested that the Attorney General take charge of the prosecutions. Attorney General Hancock said to-day that he would designate his first deputy, C. H. D. Hasbrouck, to take charge of the cases.

The cases involved include those against police officials for extortion and accepting bribes, and against other officials of Troy.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 24th day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$94,121,831.84	
Gold bullion	52,684,736.42	
Total	$146,806,568.26	
Outstanding gold certificates	48,642,959.00	
Less gold certificate in Treasury	84,950.00	
Total	$48,558,009.00	
Balance		*$98,248,559.23
Standard silver dollars	$346,030,207.00	
Silver bullion	604,927.53	
Total	$346,635,134.53	
Outstanding silver certificates	328,962,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,563,285.00	
Total	$322,399,219.00	
Balance		24,235,915.53
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$24,291,759.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,020,712.25	
Total	$148,312,471.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	148,512,280.00	
Balance		191.25
United States notes	$77,494,317.64	
Outstanding currency certificates	46,685,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,300,000.00	
Total	$45,385,000.00	
Balance		32,109,317.64
Treasury notes of 1890	$29,570,504.00	
National bank notes	4,477,711.61	
Fractional silver coin	16,607,442.60	
Fractional currency	69.93	
Minor coin	1,109,289.53	
Deposits in national banks	15,715,450.11	
Bonds and interest paid	1,837,254.92	
Total	$69,317,722.74	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,400,952.20	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,944,530.89	
Disbursing officers' balances	24,734,691.11	
Post Office Department account	2,352,316.48	
Miscellaneous items	2,023,912.51	
Total	$40,456,403.19	
Balance		28,861,319.55
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$183,455,303.23

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$142,162.86	$10,031,416.48	$138,019,465.21
Internal revenue	461,011.86	8,428,622.13	129,070,158.90
Miscellaneous	105,682.33	1,679,990.48	13,645,008.34
Total	$1,008,857.05	$20,140,029.09	$280,734,632.45

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$584,000.00	$5,607,000.00	$86,879,456.75
War	92,000.00	3,576,000.00	47,318,688.12
Navy	167,000.00	1,884,000.00	26,800,521.81
Indians	25,000.00	506,000.00	9,315,728.05
Pensions		11,660,000.00	129,950,124.00
Interest	7,908.20	1,715,089.85	30,582,542.11
Total	$878,908.20	$24,953,089.85	$330,847,062.41
Excess of receipts over expenditures	134,950.85	†4,813,060.76	†50,112,429.96

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$1,800.00	$233,065.00	$11,492,520.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	28,256.00	1,100,565.50	11,061,737.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$271,874,935	$25,680
Treasury notes, (since 1890)	74,079,188	36,145
Total	$345,954,123	61,824

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.
†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

HUGH M'CULLOCH IS DEAD

The Ex-Secretary Breathes His Last on His Maryland Farm.

WAS TWICE HEAD OF THE TREASURY

President Lincoln Promoted Him from Controller of the Currency—Distinguished Career as a Financier.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who had been ill for some time from a complication of diseases attendant upon old age, died early this morning, at his country residence, Holly Hill Farm, in Prince Georges County, Md. Up to within a few hours of his death the condition of the aged financier had apparently improved. His physician to-day said that the immediate cause of his death was coma, resulting from kidney disease and a hypostatic condition of the lungs.

Hugh McCulloch.

There were present at the final moment Mr. McCulloch's wife, his daughter, Mrs. Yale of New-York, and the two sons, Charles and Frederick. Miss Mary McCulloch, who was traveling in Europe when her father's health took such an alarming turn for the worse, and who sailed from Liverpool last week on the Campania, is expected to land at New-York to-morrow.

The funeral exercises will be simple. Services will be held Monday morning at 11 o'clock in Rock Creek Church, and the interment will be in Rock Creek Cemetery. The casket will be borne from the church to the grave by attachés of the McCulloch household.

Hugh McCulloch was born in Kennebunk, Me., Dec. 7, 1808. He was of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Adam McCulloch, came to this country from Dornoch, Scotland, about the year 1765, and settled in Arundel, which afterward became known as Kennebunkport. Mr. McCulloch's father was one of the largest shipowners in all New-England, and was in a fair way to become one of the wealthiest men in that part of the country. The war of 1812, however, came at a critical period in his life, and he suffered serious losses. This afterward interfered with the thoroughness of the young man's education.

Mr. McCulloch received his early schooling in an academy, and was prepared for Bowdoin College, the Alma Mater of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Pessenden, and Franklin Pierce. He entered the college in 1824. In his sophomore year his health became impaired, and this, together with his father's financial losses, caused him to leave college. When he had reached the age of seventeen he began to earn his own living by teaching school. He was thus employed until 1829, when he took up the study of law. He removed in 1832 to Boston, where he completed his legal studies.

Discerning a better opportunity for the exercise of his talents in the West, in June, 1833, he went to Indiana, and began the practice of his profession in Fort Wayne. It was soon discovered that his abilities were those of a financier rather than a lawyer, and the discovery at once diverted him to the business for which he was particularly gifted, and in which he acquired such honorable distinction.

In the Autumn of 1835 he was invited to assume the management of a branch of the State Bank of Indiana. In 1836 he had so far displayed his abilities that he was elected a Director of the institution. He continued in that position, and was also cashier and manager of the F

A GARDENER MAKES TROUBLE

JOHANN HELMPRECHT SUES J. MARVIN BOWEN FOR $3,000.

He Wants Damages Because His Employer Wrote Unkind Words on Treasured Testimonials.

J. Marvin Bowen's gardener left his employ some time ago without notice, and Mr. Bowen apparently lost his temper.

Now Mr. Bowen probably wishes he hadn't lost his temper, for his former gardener, Johann Helmprecht, has made arrangements to sue him for $3,000 for damages.

The case has some humorous aspects, although it is doubtful if either Mr. Bowen or the gardener appreciates them.

Mr. Bowen is a wealthy and well known business man, with an office in the Germania Fire Insurance Building, at 62 William Street. His residence is at Rowington, Conn., where he has a handsome place, with extensive gardens.

Mr. Bowen hired Helmprecht as a gardener a year or more ago. The gardener had as his choicest treasures a list of testimonials from the Royal Garden Inspector of the Royal Botanical Gardens of his Majesty Ludwig II., King of Bavaria; the gardener of St. Benedict's Convent, under whom he had served his apprenticeship at the Town of Netten, District of Nieder Bayen, Kingdom of Bavaria; his Highness Sigmund, Count of Willibad, by whom he was employed at Kaltenberg, in Bavaria, and from Frau Meyerhofer, by whom he had been employed in the City of Landshut, Bavaria.

Helmprecht declares that he placed these precious testimonials in the possession of Mr. Bowen for safe keeping early last year. He obtained a position with another employer some time later at increased wages, and when he went to Mr. Bowen for his testimonials, in order to show them to his new patron, he found written on each, in the handwriting of Mr. Bowen, the following:

"This man, Johann Helmprecht, has been in my employ for the last three weeks, and I find him unreliable and untruthful. He leaves me without a day's notice, after having been engaged for a year, for no other reason than that some one has offered him higher wages. J. M. BOWEN."

For a time the gardener was dumfounded. Then he hunted up Robert Celler, a lawyer of this city, and brought the suit for damages.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday Mr. Celler asked Justice O'Brien for an order permitting Helmprecht to sue as a poor person. The court refused to make any such order, as Helmprecht is making good wages.

DAUGHTER AGAINST MOTHER.

They Almost Come to Blows After a Trial in the Supreme Court.

"You are no mother of mine! I hate and despise you!"

"You are a bad, wicked, undutiful daughter, and I am ashamed of you."

"You—"

"Now, ladies! Ladies!"

"Don't lady me! I will scratch her eyes out. A fine mother, indeed!"

"You—"

"Now, come, Mrs. Abell; come with me. Surely you don't want to continue this scene."

There was a flashing of indignant looks, a further declaration of contempt, and then Mrs. Abell took the arm of her lawyer and left the County Court House, after the words quoted above had been uttered, just outside the door of Justice Patterson's courtroom.

Mrs. Abell had just come off victor in a suit brought against her by her daughter, Mrs. Louisa Mills, to recover $100.

Mrs. Mills, enraged by the outcome of the suit, flew at the mother, and the two women had it out, hammer and tongs, to the great entertainment of a large number of idle spectators. Both women were handsomely dressed and fine-looking. Mrs. Abell, whose home is in Norwich, N. Y., has snow-white hair, some of which her daughter would probably have pulled out by the roots if the bystanders had not forcibly held her back.

On the trial of the suit Mrs. Mills testified that she had loaned her mother $100 last August while the latter was on a visit to her from Canada. She had demanded the money since, and, being unable to get it, had brought suit.

Mrs. Abell sobbed as she kissed the Bible when it came her turn to testify. She admitted receiving the money, but said it had been loaned to her for a year, and was not yet due.

"Honor thy father and thy mother," quoted Moses Herman, counsel for the mother, when he came to sum up.

"It is a simple question of veracity here," continued Mr. Herman, when he had given the text a good chance to sink into the jury's understanding. "It is the mother's word against the daughter's, and I need hardly say that any daughter who would sue her mother under the circumstances existing here is unworthy of belief."

Henry Smith, counsel for the daughter, refrained from addressing the jury, saying he would rely on the Judge's charge.

It took the jury about five minutes to decide in favor of the mother, and the scene in the hallway followed.

ADVICE TO CRIMINAL AUTHORITIES

Justice O'Brien Says Miss Lewis's Arrest Was Without Any Warrant.

Some wholesome advice to the criminal authorities of this city was given yesterday by Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court in ordering the instant discharge of Miss May Lewis.

The young woman was summarily arrested last Thursday without a warrant while she was walking on Fourteenth Street. The complainant was James Robertson of Washington, who told the policeman who made the arrest that Miss Lewis was a fugitive from justice. The young woman was locked up in the Jefferson Market Prison, where she was compelled to remain until yesterday, when Justice O'Brien released her under habeas corpus proceedings instituted by ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Sweetser.

Mr. Sweetser told the Justice that Miss Lewis had been employed by a firm of lawyers in Washington as a typewriter. Robertson professes to have been swindled out of $2,000 by the Washington lawyers, and has made affidavit in the Jefferson Market Police Court that Miss Lewis had something to do with this transaction.

"Her arrest was an outrage," declared Mr. Sweetser, "and there was absolutely no warrant for her detention a moment."

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy admitted that the case was lamentably weak, and the Justice gave it emphatically as his opinion that the young woman never should have been held. He said that no person could be legally arrested on a charge made by a person from another State, without any warrant, in order to give that person an opportunity to go back to the State whence he came, get a warrant, and institute extradition proceedings.

Such a thing, he said, could not be tolerated. The law would not permit it.

Miss Lewis left the courtroom with several friends.

TITLE OF A PLAY IN DISPUTE.

Sydney Rosenfeld and Canary & Lederer at War Over "The Mimic World."

Sydney Rosenfeld's motion to restrain Canary & Lederer from using "The Mimic World" as the title of the play with which the firm proposes to open the Casino, came up in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

Myron Oppenheim, who appeared for Rosenfeld, read the contract his client had made with Canary & Lederer in 1894, for writing "The Mimic World." Rosenfeld was to finish the undertaking by March 1, 1895, and the right to the title was to be vested in him absolutely. Afterward he had some trouble with Canary & Lederer about the collection of his royalties on "The Twentieth Century Girl," and "The Passing Show," and he refused to carry out his contract, returning a bonus of $500 that had been paid him. Mr. Rosenfeld then engaged to write a play for David Henderson of Chicago, under the title of "The Mimic World," said Mr. Oppenheim. If the title was used by Canary & Lederer, the attorney said, it would injure his client's interests.

A. H. Hummel, who appeared for Canary & Lederer, said that Rosenfeld had refused to carry out his contract without just cause, and now, after permitting Canary & Lederer to advertise "The Mimic World," ever since last March without protest, he comes in at the last moment and raises an objection.

"If he ever had any rights," declared Mr. Hummel, "he has slept on them until they have lapsed. But, as far as his rights to the title go, they are shared by Mr. Lederer, who jointly with Rosenfeld made up the title."

The matter will be finally passed on today by Judge Glegerich.

A CONSENT THAT WAS A REBUKE

Judge McCarthy Convinces a Lawyer That His Motion Was in Bad Taste.

Newly-acquired brothers-in-law may sometimes prove embarrassing, as Judge McCarthy of the City Court discovered yesterday.

A few weeks ago the "little Judge" married the sister of Herman Joseph, a member of the bar. Mr. Joseph appeared before the Judge in City Court, Chambers, yesterday, to press a motion for the punishment of David Manus for contempt of court. F. J. Wooster appeared for Manus, and about the first thing he did was to enter an objection against Judge McCarthy's sitting in the case.

"Because," explained Mr. Wooster, "your Honor's relationship with the counsel on the other side would naturally put me at a disadvantage."

The Judge was nonplussed for a moment. The idea that anything could affect the justness of a decision of his had never entered his head for a moment. When he realized what Mr. Wooster meant, Judge McCarthy promptly offered to send the case to another Judge.

"The objection raised is not a legal one," said the court, "nor is it perhaps in good taste. Relationship need not necessarily make a Judge on the bench dishonest. If it did there would be no unprejudiced judgments, for if we only go back for enough we will all find ourselves related."

This view of the case seemed to impress Mr. Wooster. He withdrew his objections. Argument was heard on the motion, and the court reserved decision.

STEPHEN B. FRENCH SUED.

The Ex-Police Commissioner's Wheat Speculations Brought Into Court.

Stephen B. French, ex-Police Commissioner, went into the wheat and corn market some years ago and lost money. When his account was closed, it is alleged, he owed Jones, Kennett & Hopkins, the brokers, $3,942, but the brokers were unable to collect the money.

Kennett & Hopkins assigned the claim, which is seven or eight years old, to James P. Page, who brought suit in the Supreme Court.

Through his counsel, Samuel S. Slater, Mr. French yesterday asked Justice O'Brien for leave to put in an amended answer to the suit. He desired to show that "the transactions were fictitious and illegal," and also to set up "that if there were any transactions they were mere wagers on the future market price of the commodities, and nothing more than gambling, and that, being contrary to the statute, no recovery could be had.

The application was opposed by Sullivan & Cromwell, but Justice O'Brien granted it to the extent of allowing Mr. French to plead that the transactions were fictitious. He declined to allow him to set up that they were gambling transactions.

ANOTHER PRISON TERM FOR M'GEE

He Has Already Passed a Large Part of His Life as a Convict.

Out of the fifty-two years that have passed over his wicked, old, and grizzled head, "Eddie" McGee has spent all except twenty in prison, and yet it seems that he cannot quench his desire to possess the property of other people.

McGee will begin another term of retirement to-day in Sing Sing, this time for two years and five months, a sentence imposed on him by Recorder Goff for stealing two rolls of silk from 57 Greene Street.

"Eddie" had the calm assurance to ask the Recorder to send him to the penitentiary instead of to the State prison, but the Recorder gently, yet firmly, declined to grant his request.

Want an Inventory of Ives Estate.

Proceedings are pending in the Surrogate's Court to compel George W. Striker, the brother-in-law of Henry S. Ives, and executor of the Ives estate, to file an inventory of the estate, so that its value may be ascertained and creditors may know whether there is a prospect of having their claims settled.

The proceedings are taken in the name of Daniel B. Halstead and George Gildersleeve, as executors of the estate of Caleb D. Gildersleeve, who in March last obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court against the Ives estate for $16,716.53 upon a debt due to Mr. Gildersleeve. This judgment has not been paid, and the executors of the Gildersleeve estate want to know whether there is any chance of payment being made in the near future.

They obtained from the Surrogate an order requiring Executor Striker to show cause why he should not file an inventory of the estate, or, for his refusal, that an attachment be issued against him. The hearing on the motion will take place next week.

Lawyers Sue W. E. D. Stokes.

George Richards and John O. Heald, lawyers, assert that W. E. D. Stokes owes them $72,820 for professional services rendered during the past twelve years. They have brought suit against Mr. Stokes for this amount in the Supreme Court.

The services of the lawyers were performed, it is alleged, in different litigations which Mr. Stokes was involved in, including his claim for a share of the profits of the firm of Phelps, Stokes & Co., bankers, of which his father was a member.

When the case came up yesterday before Justice Beach for trial, Albert B. Boardman, who represented Mr. Stokes, objected to the case being sent to a referee, as was desired by Treadwell Cleveland, the counsel for the lawyers, who declared that it would involve a long and complicated account.

Justice Beach was of the opinion that the case was one of those which should be tried by a referee, and so ordered. If the counsel do not agree upon a referee, the Judge will appoint one in a few days.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Charles E. Taylor has turned State's evidence. He was indicted some time ago with John St. Leonard, James L. Hand, and George W. Tenny for conspiracy to defraud the Employees' Fraternity by means of fraudulent pension claims. Taylor has been for eight months in Ludlow Street Jail awaiting trial. He was discharged yesterday by Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, and bound over in $500 to appear as a witness.

—Joseph C. Willetts and Rolland R. Conklin, receivers of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company of Kansas City, Mo., yesterday filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court for permission to compromise the claims of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., of $100,000, for $7,167.08.

—The friends of K. Fergotson, the bookseller, think that the imposition of a nine months' sentence of imprisonment for selling an alleged obscene book is too severe. They have appealed to Recorder Goff for a mitigation of the sentence. The Recorder yesterday heard argument on the appeal and reserved decision.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Joseph Blumenthal, as receiver, vs. Benjamin F. Einstein et al., as trustees, appellants.—Argued by A. R. Dyett for appellants, William Man for respondent.

In the matter of the will of William V. Clark. —Argued by John Foley for appellants, J. S. Lamoreaux for respondents.

In the matter of the estate of Josephine Patterson.—Argued by William H. Hamilton for appellant, Edmund L. Mooney for respondent, (unfinished.)

The day calendar for Monday is: Nos. 225, 227, 234, 242, 243, 244, 226, 452.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Saturday calendar called at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Mary A. O'Brien.

Wills for Probate.—William Dienstbach, John McKeever, and Mary Esther Haines.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Weeks, and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for the People.

1—William McLaughlin.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Hindley vs. The United States Cordage Company—Hamilton Odell. Sonn vs. Beaudet—Henry Hoyt.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Lee vs. Manning—Stephen H. Olin. Murphy vs. Murphy—David McClure.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Mead vs. Mead—A. C. Anderson. Walsh vs. Walsh—A. C. Anderson.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Emanuel Hellner vs. Martha H. Reid and others—George H. Couger.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Michael Fay vs. Adolph Gross and others—A. C. Anderson.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Gaetano Cwolari vs. Giovanna and Robert Benvenuti—George R. Hall.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—John Fleming vs. Herman L. Blanke—Isaac L. De Voe.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. James Livingston—Thomas C. Sullivan. George C. Robbins vs. Simon Peyser—Thomas C. Sullivan.

NEW APPLICATION OF THE EDMUNDS LAW

Many Negroes of Washington Are Placed in a Predicament.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A practical application to Washington City of the Edmunds anti-polygamy law, originally designed by its framers to apply only to Utah, has resulted in numerous arrests of colored people here, for its violation. Most of these persons were simply carrying on the methods which originated in the slave-holding period, when legally celebrated and recorded marriages between negroes were almost unknown.

Some of the most desirable real estate in Washington in direct line with the White House is clouded as a title by conditions arising out of this order of things, the property being in the hands of colored people who are entirely unable to say whether their fathers and mothers were married according to forms of law or not.

A recently inaugurated movement against persons living in this legally unrecognized condition has resulted in a great increase in the demand for marriage licenses, the highest record in any one day being 139. It has also brought cases before the courts, and this afternoon a test indictment was found by the Grand Jury to bring to an issue the question whether the Utah anti-polygamy law applies to the District of Columbia and to all other Territories of the United States, including, of course, the Indian reservations.

SHOT THROUGH AN OPEN WINDOW

An Unknown Person Fires Bird Shot into Samuel Samuelson.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 24.—Samuel Samuelson, a Hebrew, living with his wife and family in Miles Alley, was mysteriously shot this afternoon by some person unknown to him while he was sitting in the kitchen talking to his wife. The person who did the shooting fired the contents of the gun through the window. The gun was filled with bird shot, which entered Samuelson's right side under the armpit, Andrew McCran, a young man living next door, was arrested on suspicion of doing the shooting, and locked up, pending the police investigation. There is no reason known why any one should want to kill Samuelson.

Coal Oil Fields in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 24.—The Government has received advices from a party sent out last year to prospect the coal oil fields of Athabasca. The reports are very favorable. Throughout a section of country 300 by 100 miles there is every indication of rich deposits of oil. The party made a boring 100 miles north of Edmonton and found a good flow of natural gas oil. It is expected oil will soon be struck in quantities.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will make four visits from Cleveland, Ohio, to the works of the Lima Locomotive and Machine Company, Lima, Ohio, not exceeding one visit in May and three in June, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of ten-inch disappearing carriages.

—Lieut. Col. Theodore Schwan, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to Omaha and report to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for duty as Adjutant General of that department.

—Capt. William A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Grove City College, Grove City, Penn., and will report in person for duty accordingly.

—Leave of absence for four months is granted First Lieut. Harry R. Anderson, Fourth Artillery.

Navy.

—Medical Inspector Daniel McMurtrie has been ordered as a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board.

—Surgeon A. H. Simmons has been ordered to duty at Widow's Island Hospital, Maine.

—Lieut. J. H. Holcombe has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard on sick leave.

—Medical Director A. L. Bates has been ordered to the Naval Museum of Hygiene.

—Medical Inspector J. L. Flint has been ordered to the Smithsonian Institution.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 80s, prime mess firm at 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, firm at 61s 3d; do, medium, firm at 53s 9d. Hams—short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 32s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 32s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 32s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 32s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, steady at 28s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, unsettled and irregular; difficult to quote. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 18s 3d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 23s. Resin—Common firm at 3s 10½d. Lard—Prime Western spot dull at 33s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 11½; No. 2 red Spring firm at 6s 5½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western spot firm at 4s 11¾d, May steady at 4s 11¼d, June steady at 4s 10½d, July steady at 4s 10¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £2 @£2 10s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low-middling clause, May delivery, 3 51-64d@3 52-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 3 51-64d@3 52-64d, buyers, June and July delivery, 3 51-64d@3 52-64d, buyers; and August and September delivery, 3 52-64d@3 53-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 54-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 55 64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 55-64d@3 56-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 57-64d, value; December and January delivery, 3 57-64d@3 58-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 58-64d@3 59-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 59-64d@3 60-64d, buyers.

LONDON, May 24.—There were offered at the wool sales to-day 16,000 bales, most of which sold readily. Fine greasies were keenly competed for, and good scoured merinos were in great request with the home trade and Continental buyers. Crossbreds were well sought by the home trade at steady values. French operators were more active. Following are the day's sales in detail, with the prices obtained: New South Wales—3,200 bales, scoured, 8d@1s 2d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@10½d; greasy, 3¾@9d; do, locks and pieces, 4@6¾d. Queensland —2,200 bales; scoured, 6¾d@1s 2½d; do, locks and pieces, 6½@10½d; greasy, 4¼d@1s; do, locks and pieces, 3¼@7¼d. Victoria—2,000 bales, scoured, 6¾d@1s 4d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@8½d; greasy, 4¼@11½d; do, locks and pieces, 5¾@7¼d. South Australia —1,700 bales, scoured, 6¼@11d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@9½d; greasy, 3½@7¾d; do, locks and pieces, 2½@5¾d. West Australia —800 bales, scoured, 8d@1s; do, locks and pieces, 5¾@10½d; greasy, 3¾@6½d. Tasmania—600 bales; greasy, 5@10d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@6d. New-Zealand—4,000 bales; scoured, 7¾d@1s; do, locks and pieces, 5d@1s; greasy, 5@9d; do, locks and pieces, 3¼@7½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—1,300 bales; scoured, 5½d@1s 5d; greasy, 4@7d.

LONDON, May 24—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 9d@10s 9d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—May, 10s 4½d; August, 10s 9d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 39s per quarter; April shipment, vit Cape, 38s 9d. Linseed oil, 20s 3d per cwt. Sperm oil, £33 per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Australian Tallow—Beef, 21s 6d@22s 3d per cwt; mutton, 22s 6d@23s 6d per cwt. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 24s 9d per cwt; Ceylon, 23s per cwt. Refined petroleum, 6½d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 7½d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 22s 6d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 4s 9d per cwt; do, fine, 8s 9d. Pepper—Fair Singapore, white, 4d. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 2s 10d@3s 4d; hindquarters, 4s 10d@4s2d per 8 lb by the carcass.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet:

On the Etruria for Liverpool.

A.—Mrs. M. Alsberg, Miss Elsa Alsberg, Carl Alsberg, Julius Alsberg, Henry Alsberg, Mrs. Monte-Alegre, Edgar Monte-Alegre, Miss L. T. Ames, Miss Sarah Abbott, Mrs. H. A. Arnold, Miss Mabel Adams.—B.—B. R. Body, the Rev. T. J. Barry, Bernard De Baer, Miss S. V. Buckland, Sir Bruce Burnside, B. W. Burnside, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowcher, Miss Mary Bowcher, Miss Grace Bowcher, E. Brown, Mrs. Mary S. T. Buxton, F. B. Blake, Miss Blake, Mrs. M. A. Burgess, N. Blumenthal, Herbert Barbour, T. Le Boutillier, Mrs. W. A. Buntin, Mrs. H. K. Barr, Mrs. Henry Brown, Miss P. Purvis Bernard, Miss Caroline Backus, Miss Caroline Barkin, Miss M. H. Bouvier, Miss Z. Bouvier, Miss A. E. Bouvier, Alfred Bradley, E. W. Barry, Miss Emilie S. Bigelow, Miss Baird.—C. T. Barton, F. B. Blake, Miss Blake, Mrs. M. A. Burgess, N. Blumenthal, Herbert Barbour, T. Le Boutillier, Mrs. W. A. Buntin, Mrs. H. K. Barr, Mrs. Henry Brown, Miss P. Purvis Bernard, Miss Caroline Backus, Miss Caroline Barkin, Miss M. H. Bouvier, Miss Z. Bouvier, Miss A. E. Bouvier, Alfred Bradley, E. W. Barry, Miss Emilie S. Bigelow, Miss Baird.—C. —George Carr, Miss M. R. Carr, Miss S. Clasby, Mrs. Walter D. Coggeshall, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cronin, John Cosgrove, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Curtis, M. M. Crowe, Alexander Coghill, Jr., Miss Clark, Mrs. Hugh Crawford, Samuel Charlton, Samuel F. Charlton, H. A. Chapin, Miss J. C. Carrie, Leslie Clode, Miss Virginia Cooper, Miss Lida Carr, James H. Clark, John Campbell, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Harris Clark, Miss Ethel Clark, Miss Violet Clark, Miss Gladys Clark, Mrs. W. B. Campbell.—D. —Miss Harriet M. Daniels, Miss E. Doulton, H. J. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Darsie, Miss Annie F. Darsie, John A. Darsie, Alfred Deed, Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Donald, Miss M. McGregor Donald, Miss Anna E. Donald, Miss Helen D'Egmond, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Derr, Mrs. Sarah A. Derr, Miss M. West Dutcher, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Dewart, Mrs. Dewart, Mme. Dappier, E. R. Dewart, Mrs. S. J. Douglass, Leon F. Douglass.—E.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Edwards, T. Egleston, Miss Emma Engleman, Robert Evans, Miss Jennie I. Edmunds, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. A. Ealing.—F.—Mrs. D. C. Fitzgerald, W. J. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Felton, Mrs. T. Forsythe, Miss E. B. Franklin, Mrs. F. W. Frost, Mrs. Hannah Freisch, G. Fletcher, David E. Fatman.—G.—Morris Goldberg, Bennett Goldberg, J. S. Genth, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gans, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Gow, Jr., C. H. Godfrey, Mrs. D. Gilmour, E. B. Goodman, S. G. Glass, Miss I. A. Glass, Miss Mabel F. Grey, Miss Bessie F. Grey, C. F. Garno, Mrs. Gosling, Miss Gosling, Sir W. Brampton Gordon.—H.—John A. Hodgson, Peter Hagen, Eugene Hilbert, W. High, Miss Hobson, Mrs. H. D. Hurd, E. Hollick, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Dwight C. Harris, Mrs. C. Livingston Hyde, Miss Clara R. Hill, Mrs. Halleck, Miss A. T. Halleck, Miss C. S. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hancock, Mrs. J. H. Haslet, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Harmon, Harry Harmon, Miss Miss Marie Harmon, Capt. and Mrs. John Healy.—I.—A. Ingram, Miss M. P. Ingraham.—J.—C. F. Jackson, S. B. Janes, Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Jennings, the Rev. J. Gwynne Jones, Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg.—K.—Miss A. Kellogg, H. I. Kleinberger, G. Kuehne, Jonas Knight, Miss Bridget Kanary, Miss Kingsmill, W. S. King, Miss G. E. King, F. A. Killik.—L.—W. Leavitt, W. Lacheur Lyon, Mrs. T. J. Lovett, Miss Rose Lovett, T. E. Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lawrence, Miss Lynch, Harold Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lawrence, R. B. Lowe, Mrs. M. H. Lee, Ernest Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Lillingston, J. H. Lee, J. B. Luther, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Lazarus.—M.—Alexander Mackenzie, Juan Jose Montealegre, Francisco Montealegre, F. A. Mortimer, C. A. Macy, G. Mayhoff, G. W. McLure, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Milroy, Eric Milroy, Mrs. R. A. Mount, Miss Ethel Mount, Mr. McPherson, J. McDonald, Mrs. J. Milward, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Manlove, C. McMurray, Sister Minnie, Mrs. Muschenherm, Miss Muschenherm, H. C. Miller, W. Mangrave, Mrs. Manyan, Morehead, A. Munro, J. Griffith Master, Mrs. D. Moore, Walter P. Morton, Miss McGenniss, W. E. Mortimer, F. G. Mortimer, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Morrison, Miss Malden.—N.—W. N. Nye, Mrs. A. J. Nicholas, C. M. Newell, Mme. Nordica, Mr. and Mrs. H. North.—O.—Mrs. M. Ordish, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Outley, the Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, Mrs. D. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Osgood, E. Dana Osgood, Miss Fannie C. Osgood, Miss Hannah D. Osgood, G. Draper Osgood.—P.—Reginald Parker, A. B. Potterton, Miss A. de Porry, F. H. Proudfoot, the Rev. C. T. Prendergast, S. Pedlow, Mr. and Mrs. John Parkhill, Robert Parkhill, Charles S. Purvis, Dr. Henry Peach, J. S. Paton, T. Prime.—R.—J. A. Richards, Mrs. H. G. Reed, Miss Kate Reed, Miss Florence Robinson, Mrs. C. M. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Rogers, J. S. Rutherford, Miss Reynolds.—S.—Bert Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Smith, Bryan Smith, E. M. Shaw, Mrs. Seavey, F. C. Small, Miss E. Salmon, Miss Estella Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Simpson, Miss A. M. Stoddard, H. Sichel, John Schofield, Miss Mary A. Shute, Miss Helen W. Shute, T. Stewart, G. R. Sillick, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Shepherd, E. Smellie, Mrs. E. B. Sanborn, Miss Clara A. Sanborn, Miss Julia A. Sanborn, Miss Stanwood, Miss R. Shay, Mrs. S. N. Swope, Miss Mary A. Saunders, Jonathan Seaver, S. Strauss, Miss Anna Sargent.—T.—W. R. Tucker, Mrs. A. L. Taylor, Miss Helen M. Tompkins, A. A. Thompson, Col. F. Townshend, W. H. Turner, Miss P. Train, Miss Catherine Taylor, Miss Alice Tindle, Miss Minnie Tucker, Miss Sadie Tucker, Miss Bessie Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Tompkins, the Misses Tompkins, H. L. Thompson.—U.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Urwick.—W.—Mrs. E. T. Walker, Miss E. A. Watson, Miss S. Williams, Miss J. Williams, David Williams, G. F. Wakefield, Mrs. Sidney W. Watkins, Prof. H. Wright, L. Weldon, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Walbridge, L. Walbridge, Miss K. Walbridge, R. Wallace, A. B. Wallace, Mrs. D. H. Wilcox, Miss M. Wallace, W. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wright, Harold Wright, Miss E. Wright, Miss A. Waters, T. E. Wheeler, Mrs. T. E. Wheeler, J. D. Wheeler, Miss Nora Wylly, F. A. White, Mrs. W. H. Weston, Mrs. J. G. West, Miss Jane G. Walker, Dr. Carl Wagner, Mrs. Wagner, Miss Henrietta Woodnut, E. Watson.—Y.—W. J. Youngs, Mrs. Youngs.

On the Fulda, for Bremen.

A.—Miss K. Allen, H. N. Ahrens, Moritz Ascher, E. Anschutz, Jacob Aichele.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Born, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blumberg, Miss Bryant, A. Boehm, Miss Caroline Baker, Mrs. H. A. Bates, Miss Bates, Mrs. Wilhelmine Bergjans, Ottomar Bastian, Mrs. M. C. Buscher, Miss Ellen Burchell, J. H. Brunyes.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Caton, Miss Pearl Caton, Sam Caton, G. T. Coppins, Myron A. Crooks, Mrs. Fanny Cohen.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Doscher, H. Dubnkrack, E. Deyerling.—E.—Gerard Morris Edwards, Miss Ebilie Eisenmann.—F.—Mr and Mrs. Alfred Friedheim, Mr. and Mrs. Fulliet, Mr. and Mrs. R. Funger, Mr. and Mrs. Theobald Fleischmann, Mrs. Helen Flatow, Mrs. A. M. Friedlieb, H. C. Frazer, Mrs. Emilie French, C. F. Foster, the Rev. W. Fritsch, W. G. Frank.—G.—Frank J. Gaynor, W. E. Gaynor, Mrs. C. Goodman, Mrs. Amelia Johanna Gerlach, Mrs. C. H. Gottwald.—H.—Miss Hegeman, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Heins, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Himbert, Mrs. J. Heini, Miss Herminine Haas, Francisco Halm, Edouard Hastings, E. O. Hoffmann, Mrs. D. Harris, H. O. Hasselmeyer, Julian Harris.—W. J. Hardy.—J.—W. Johnston, Mrs. Marie Juergens, Miss Marie Juergens.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. William Knauss, Levi Kleeberg, Mrs. A. Kuntz, Miss Sophie Krug, Mrs. Kuhne, F. W. Kuprien, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lilienthal, Peter Lynch, Miss Marie Logemann, Mrs. M. Luhrs, Miss Gertrude Leierzapf, Mrs. Susanne Lessner, Miss Elsie Leasner, Oscar Linke.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews, Miss E. V. Brander Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Meader, Miss Kara S. Meader, Mr. and Mrs. Emerico Morreale, A. Meinecke, Miss L. Meinecke, Mrs. Lena Miller, Mrs. C. Mitter, A. Muhlheim, Mrs. Kate Miner, Mrs. Louise March, Mrs. M. Maier, Paul Merching.—O.—Mr. and Mrs. Victor Onativia, Victor Onativia, Miss Vera Onativia, Mr. and Mrs. F. Otterstedt, Miss Etta Otterstedt, Master Fred Otterstedt.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Peters, Miss E. Peters, Mrs. Minnie Poganik, Miss A. Priggle, Miss Anna Pohl, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Porter.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Rothe, Joseph Franklin, Mrs. Franklin, Joseph Franklin, James de Fremery, E. Frohman.—G.—B. van Gerbig, C. W. Hansen, Mrs. C. W. Hansen, Henry J. Hartling, Mrs. Henry J. Hartling, Mr. Helnsen, J. W. Hoog.—J.—Dr. George L. Johnson, Mrs. George L. Johnson.—K.—Beroness V. von Keyserlingk, Miss Minnie Kirberger, P. M. Koster, A. F. Kuersteiner.—L.—Mrs. Marie S. Leclercq, K. I. Lotze, A. J. Le.—M.—Miss A. M. McLean, Dr. Miller, Prof. C. R. Moeller, C. D. Rousseau & Son; Granger A. Hollister and George C. Hollister, doing business under the firm name of Hollister Bros.; John F. Rust and Charles A. Rust, doing business under the firm name of Rust Bros. & Co.; John C. French; Benjamin H. Parkhurst, John C. French, and Jay Beard, doing business under the firm name of Parkhurst, French and Beard; Edward Easton, William Easton, and Frederick Easton, doing business under the firm name of C. P. Easton and Company; Henry C. Graves and Henry D. Steers, doing business under the firm name of Graves & Steers; Edward W. Rathbun and Charles H. Bond, doing business under the firm name of E. W. Rathbun & Co.; Charles D. Rousseau and John B. Rousseau, doing business under the firm name of C. D. Rousseau & Son; Granger A. Hollister and George C. Hollister, doing business under the firm name of Hollister Bros.; John F. Rust and Charles A. Rust, doing business under the firm name of Rust Bros. & Co.; George B. Currie, William H. Weaver, William McEchron, William E. Speir, (otherwise known as William E. Spler,) and Henry A. Bowden, doing business under the firm name of W. H. Weaver & Co.; John C. French; Benjamin H. Parkhurst, John C. French, and Jay Beard, doing business under the firm name of Parkhurst, French and Beard; Louis Hohn, Joseph Kennedy, Louis Borstleman, (otherwise known as Louis Bolstleman,) John Brendel, Arthur Small, Edward Easton, William Easton, and Frederick Easton, doing business under the firm name of C. P. Easton and Company; Henry C. Graves and Henry D. Steers, doing business under the firm name of Graves & Steers; Edward W. Rathbun and Charles H. Bond, doing business under the firm name of E. W. Rathbun & Co.; Charles D. Rousseau and John B. Rousseau, doing business under the firm name of C. D. Rousseau & Son; Granger A. Hollister

IN THE GOVERNOR'S HANDS

A Large Number of Bills Await Executive Action.

IMPORTANT MEASURES ARE INCLUDED

The Effect of a Mayor's Veto Upon a Thirty-Day Bill Is Still Undetermined—No Hearings to be Granted.

ALBANY, May 24.—Gov. Morton to-day gave out a list of the thirty-day bills which the Legislature left for his consideration. They numbered 448, about fifty of which have already been signed. At the present time, more laws have been placed upon the statute books by Gov. Morton, than the total number last year. Of the bills in the Governor's hands now, forty-five are regarding banking, insurance, and railroad corporations; thirty-three affecting the City of Brooklyn; seventy-two touching New-York City; sixty-six affecting the other cities of the State; thirty-eight amending the codes and revised statutes; sixty-eight amending the county, town, village, agricultural, and highway laws; thirteen touching educational matters, and thirty-three in regard to the canals, and making appropriations and for hearing claims.

By constitutional provision, bills that do not receive the Governor's approval within the thirty days expiring June 15, fail to become laws.

Bills are indexed in the Executive Chamber by the consecutive numbers which precede the mention by Senate or Assembly number in the list. Inquiries should refer in each case to this index number.

The Governor will grant no formal hearings upon pending bills, unless he particularly desires them for his own information. Typewritten communications or briefs relating thereto will receive careful consideration. These should be submitted at once. Communications referring to different bills should be on separate sheets of paper for convenience in filing. No copies of bills will be furnished. They may be obtained from the Clerks of Senate or Assembly, or from the State printer.

This list of bills includes a number disapproved by Mayors of cities since the Legislature adjourned, as the question of the power of the Governor to consider a bill after a Mayor's disapproval has not yet been decided. Among the more important and general bills awaiting Executive approval are the following:

Senator Owen's, defining how the ten hours' daily labor of employes of street surface railroads and on Brooklyn elevated railroads shall begin and end.

Senator Higgins's, providing that steam railroad employes shall be paid by the 20th of each month.

Senator Parsons's, providing for the issue of mileage books by steam railroad corporations at 2 cents a mile.

Assemblyman Thompson's, broadening the scope of investment for savings banks of this State so that they may invest in the securities of certain cities in New-England and Western States.

Assemblyman Lounsbury's, providing for the erection of the Eastern New-York Reformatory in Ulster County, to relieve the Elmira Reformatory; providing memorial structures on the Chattanooga battlefield for New-York State troops; for steel lifting locks on the Erie Canal at Lockport.

Senator Parsons's, providing for the Genesee River storage dam at Mount Morris, near Rochester.

The annual Appropriation and Supply bills and the Supplemental Supply bill.

Senator Childs's, providing for a normal school in Jamaica, L. I., and Assemblyman Thomson's, for one at Millerton, Dutchess County.

Senator Cantor's, converting the New-York City school ship into a State nautical school.

Assemblyman Ainsworth's, providing that a commission headed by Mrs. Levi P. Morton shall represent this State at the International Cotton Exposition to be held at Atlanta, Ga., next Fall.

Assemblyman Gerst's to Buffalo Grade Crossing bills.

Assemblyman A. R. Conkling's, for the registration of inmates of lodging houses in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

Assemblyman Wieman's, redistricting Brooklyn Aldermanic districts.

Senator Reynolds's, for completing the improvement of the terminal facilities of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

Senator McMahon's, legalizing the expenditure of $1,000,000 by the New-York City Park Department last year.

Senator Robertson's, annexing Wakefield, East Chester, and William's Bridge, in Westchester County, to New-York City.

Senator Raines's four bills changing the manner of canvassing and returning the votes in New-York City.

Senator Robertson's, extending the term of the corporate existence of the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund in New-York City.

Assemblyman Wray's, making provision for a reduction in the price of gas in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo to public and private consumers.

The two bills bringing the dependent insane in New-York and Kings Counties under State care.

The two bills providing for an additional Judge and a new library for the Court of General Sessions in New-York City.

Assemblyman Wiseman's, authorizing the New-York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company to construct a single or double tunnel between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Assemblyman Wilks's, empowering the New-York City Common Council to investigate the New-York city departments.

Assemblyman Niles's, appropriating $100,000 of New-York City moneys for the Commissioners of Accounts to investigate the New-York city departments. (This bill is desired by Mayor Strong.)

Assemblyman Niles's, transferring the Bureau of Public Administrator in New-York City to the Surrogate's office.

Assemblyman Halpin's, establishing a park between Twentieth and Thirtieth Streets in New-York City, west of Ninth Avenue.

Assemblyman Dawson's, prohibiting the construction of railroads on New-York City cross streets opposite Central Park entrances, west.

The Assembly bill to protect public parks in New-York City from public nuisances.

The Assembly bill fixing the terms of the New-York County officers in pursuance of the new Constitution.

Assemblyman Wieman's, providing for the construction by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn of another bridge over the East River between the two cities.

The bill empowering the Governor to appoint a commission of three members to report to the next Legislature on a revision of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Assemblyman Pavey's, closing barber shops after 1 P. M., Sundays.

Senator Collins's closing barber shops in all of the cities of the State Sundays, except in New-York City and Saratoga, where they may remain open until 1 o'clock on the Sabbath.

Senator Cogswell's, giving the county fair associations 75 per cent. and the town fair associations 25 per cent. of the Ives pool tax receipts. The tax receipts under the Gray Racing bill will be distributed, 70 per cent. to the county associations and 30 per cent. to the town associations.

The Assembly bill, making the payment of municipal funds to institutions, wholly or partly under private control entirely discretionary with the local authorities.

The Assembly bill providing for the construction of a sewer and highway along the Bronx River.

Senator McMahon's, authorizing military instruction in public schools.

The Assembly bill relieving Union College of taxes on lands owned by that institution in Long Island City.

Senator Smoyer's, giving two members of the State Board of Health $2,500 a month each to investigate the tuberculosis question.

Senator Mullin's, repealing the section of the Constitutional Convention law which makes provision for the constitutional compiler.

Senator Pound's, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Commission of Prisons, in pursuance of the new Constitution.

Senator Higgin's, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission to recommend changes in the present method of legislation.

Assemblyman Finn's, for licensing horse shoers.

Assemblyman Stanchfield's, for an examination of architects.

Senator Raines's Blanket Ballot bill.

Assemblyman Conkling's, establishing the bulkhead lines about Staten Island in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Assemblyman Malby's, giving colored persons the same rights as whites in hotels, theatres, and public conveyances. (This bill is opposed by the New-York City Hotel Keepers' Association.

Assemblyman Hamilton's, making an appropriation for the Pasteur Institute in New-York City.

No More Mystery About the Bombs.

From The Boston Traveler.

The mystery of those Portland bombs has been cleared up by the call of a well-known young man at the police station, who explained that he did the dark deed, and all for a joke on a friend. The young man is fond of dabbling in chemistry. He had made the glass bulbs and filled them with iodide of potassium. He took them from his pocket, wrapped them in a paper, on which he had copied an old Egyptian inscription, put in the corner of the paper the names of Messrs. Reed and Baxter, wrapped cotton around the bulbs, put all of these things into an envelope and dropped them right in the path that his friend was advancing, supposing he would pick them up. The friend didn't notice the envelope, but a policeman did, and the result of his find is now known all over the country.

FAT FEES TAKEN IN NEW-JERSEY

The Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts Have Enjoyed Rare Money-making Opportunities.

TRENTON, N. J., May 24.—To the Senate investigating committee this morning, Counselor Corbin said the subject of inquiry would be the judicial fees of the Clerk of the Court in Chancery and of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The law requires the clerks to make periodical returns to the State Controller, showing not only the amounts due the State, but the amounts retained lawfully by themselves. The returns of judicial fees are made regularly, but not so the returns showing the personal incomes of these officials.

Allen L. McDermott, Clerk of the Court in Chancery, testified that he had complied with the law according to a reasonable construction of it. Since 1891 he had made full returns to the Controller. During the nine years of his incumbency, the value of the office to him had been between $16,200 and $18,540 per year. The under clerks and subordinates earned a sum about equal to his own income from the office, showing that the total value of the office was about $33,000 per year. Clerk McDermott favored the idea of making his office a salaried one. He thought all offices should be salaried.

Benjamin F. Lee, Clerk of the Supreme Court, testified that in 1890 the fees were $22,054; in 1891, $34,438; in 1892, $37,370; in 1893, $34,605; in 1894, $46,004. The total expense for clerk hire in his office per year is $12,000 or $13,000. The net average value of the office for the past four years has been about $27,000 per year. The fees going to the State were only about one-fifth those received by Clerk Lee for his own use.

Mr. Corbin laid before the committee a schedule showing the ordinary expenses of the State Government. In 1880 the expenses were $900,000. In 1894 they were $1,658,000. The expenses of the military establishment have increased in twenty years from $44,000 to $219,000. The judiciary expenditures have increased during the same period from $65,000 to $171,000.

Charles H. Zimmerman, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, testified that the bureau, when it was started a dozen years ago, cost the State $2,000 a year. Now the expense is nearly $14,000 per year.

The committee adjourned until Monday next, when work will be begun upon the report to be submitted to the June session of the Legislature.

THE DEFICIT MAY BE $960,000

Board of Estimate Examination of Street-Cleaning Affairs Finished—Mr. Terry to Investigate, Too.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, called yesterday on several members of the special committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment which was appointed to investigate the accounts of his department, owing to the fact that the cost of cleaning the streets during the first four months of the year was considerably in advance of one-third the entire appropriation. Col. Waring saw Controller Fitch, President Barker of the Tax Department, and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen.

Col. Waring called on Mayor Strong in the afternoon. Col. Waring and Controller Fitch happened to be in the Mayor's office at the same time. Mr. Fitch arrived first, and Col. Waring waited until the conference between the Controller and the Mayor was over, and then spoke with the Mayor a few moments. Mr. Barker also conferred with Mayor Strong.

Mayor Strong very soon after Col. Waring went away sent for Commissioner of Accounts Terry, and instructed him to go through the books of the Street-Cleaning Department and render a separate report.

Mr. Terry went to the offices of the Street-Cleaning Department, and, it is said, began the work at once.

The examination instituted by the committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was finished practically yesterday. Controller Fitch refused to make any official announcement concerning the results. It was learned, however, that the committee found that, if Col. Waring should continue to spend money in his department at the rate he has maintained thus far, there would be a deficit of about $900,000 at the close of the year.

CONVOCATION OF COLLEGE REGENTS

Programme of the Meeting to be Held at Albany June 27.

ALBANY, May 24.—The convocation of the regents, which will take place in the Senate Chamber June 27-29, promises to be one of the largest and most representative of any held in a number of years. Chancellor Upson will open the session with an address. The first subject to be taken up is the Study of English. Miss Elizabeth Weingand of Oneonta will read a paper on "Thought Not Grammar," Mrs. Bertha Scranton Pool of Rochester one on "Intense and Extensive"; Prof. W. H. Crowshaw of Colgate University one on "Critical or Literary?" The discussion will be led by S. D. Arms of Palmyra.

"What (Not How Much) Do the Colleges Want of the Secondary Schools?" will be discussed by Prof. F. H. Stoddard of the University of New-York, Prof. J. M. Taylor of Colgate University, Prof. G. C. Caldwell of Cornell University, Prof. S. G. Ashmore of Union College, Prof. E. D. Perry of Columbia College, Prof. F. J. Holzworth of Syracuse University, and others.

Thursday evening Hamilton W. Mable, L. H. D., editor of The Outlook, New-York City, will deliver the address of the convocation, taking as his subject, "Some Educational Hints from Nature." The annual reception will follow in the library.

Friday morning Prof. Henry F. Burton of the University of Rochester will read a paper on "Which Should Precede in School and College Course, the Ancient or the Modern Languages?" This will be followed by a discussion to be led by Prof. J. E. Russell of the University of Colorado.

Superintendent H. P. Everson of Buffalo will open a discussion on "The Study of Economics in Secondary Schools."

"Are Our Later Methods of College Training Justified by Their Results?" is a question to be discussed by Profs. Franklin Carter, Williams College; H. A. Frink, Amherst College; H. A. Todd, Columbia College; C. K. Gaines, St. Lawrence University, and L. W. Spring, Williams College.

The personality of the teacher as an educational force will be treated in papers: On the intellectual side, by President T. A. Backus of Packer Institute; on the moral side, Principal J. N. Milne of the Oneonta Normal School, followed by an address by President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago. Superintendent C. E. Gorton will, on Saturday morning, open a discussion on "The Proper Relation of the Secondary Schools to the School System Below Them."

AROUSED OVER CEMETERY'S NEGLECT

Flushing Residents Demand It Be Taken from the Trustees' Control.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 24.—Revelations were made last night before the Village Trustees concerning the management of the Flushing Cemetery. The local press says the condition of affairs is a public disgrace.

Investigations made within the last few days show that little or no attention has been given to the location of graves. After a burial, it is said small stakes were driven in the ground, which were soon tramped down, and to-day hundreds of persons are buried there with relatives unable to locate their graves. In a number of cases recently, it is said, the pick of the gravedigger has exposed to view remains of bodies. Two or three coffins are said to be often placed in one grave, and sometimes not more than three feet under ground. On more than one occasion bodies have been found lying across each other.

The fences about the cemetery have been allowed to fall down, and stray animals wander through the cemetry at will, demolishing what few marks time has allowed to stand.

The Board of Trustees control the cemetery, and citizens generally are indignantly demanding that the cemetery be placed under new management.

A Queer Pig.

From The Philadelphia Record.

George R. Jones has in his possession, at his farm, on Hermit's Lane, Roxborough, one of two young pigs brought from Cuba on the training ship Saratoga during her last cruise. The porker is a real curiosity, being as black as ink, and adorned with a long snout, resembling the trunk of an elephant. He doesn't root up the ground like a common porker, but uses his feet instead of his nose. He is a regular epicure in regard to food, for nothing but fresh warm milk and bananas appeals to his palate. It is now about two months old and growing fast.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Hearing Before the Mayor To-day on a Bill to Expedite Approval of Building Plans—An Auction Sale.

A bill was passed by the Legislature providing that all plans should be approved or disapproved by the Superintendent of the Building Department within ten days of the date of filing. The intention is to avoid the delays which have hitherto occurred. This morning at 11:30 o'clock Mayor Strong will give a hearing to those interested in the matter. Many architects and builders are expected to attend.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James Stokes, at $18,000, the five-story brick flat, with store, 1,462 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 170 Henry Street, six-story brick flat, by B. Galewski of 170 Henry Street; cost, $30,000.

Samuel Street, south side, 50 feet west of Bronx Street, two-story frame stable and wagon shed, by Charles H. Weigle of 140 East Forty-ninth Street; cost, $1,200.

Park Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street, one-story brick workshop, by Helene Butterworth; cost, $200.

Forest Avenue, west side, 185 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, three four-story brick stores and tenements; cost, $28,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, ten three-story frame tenements, by Paul G. Decker of 575 Cauldwell Avenue; cost, $40,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, two five-story brick flats, by Joseph Silverman of 59 West Ninety-eighth Street; cost, $50,000.

West End Avenue, west side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and First Street, five-story brick flat, by George Bickelhoupt of 247 West Forty-seventh Street; cost, $20,000.

Elton Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, two four-story brick flats, by George Fuchs of 777 Elton Avenue; cost, $31,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 166 feet from Morris Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Sigmund Feust of 1,781 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; cost, $36,000.

Bowery, northeast corner of Hester Street, three-story brick store and lofts, by Phebe Carland of White Plains; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, six five-story brick flats, by William H. Hall, Jr., of 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; cost, $108,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, four three-story and basement brick dwellings, by John H. Picken of 54 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; cost, $64,000.

No. 56 Monroe Street, five-story and basement brick store and flat, by Kidansky & Tine; cost, $16,000.

Nos. 56 to 60 Seventh Avenue, by Central Methodist Episcopal Church, alterations to two, three, and one story brick church and parsonage; cost, $15,000.

Washington Street, southwest corner of Liberty Street, by H. G. Jullan, Jr., alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $2,000.

No. 56 West Seventieth Street, by Evelyn A. Stamp, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,850.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, opposite Cauldwell Avenue, by Walter W. Tinkham, alterations to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

No. 8 Washington Square North, by Sailors' Snug Harbor, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, by Martin Larkin, alterations to two-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Ernestus Gulick & Co. have sold for Dr. Gill, to D. P. Morse, at about $65,000, the five-story brick and stone flat with stores, known as the De Soto, at Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Mr. Morse giving in exchange the flats 722 and 724 Carroll Street and 738 Fourth Avenue, and the dwellings 204 Covert Street, 495 Bainbridge Street, and 240 and 242 Fountain Avenue. The firm has also sold the brick store building 865 Fulton Street, 25 by 60, to M. Pearson, at $7,250; the four-story brick store 178 Seventh Avenue, 27 by 90, to J. Pruchnow, at $15,000; the similar buildings 180 and 182 Seventh Avenue, to S. Jagonitz, at $29,500; the three-story brownstone dwelling 703 Fourth Avenue, 18 by 40 by 87, for William H. Reynolds, to Dr. Sands at $4,250, and the three-story and basement brick dwelling 48 Livingston Street, 22 by 100, for A. A. Dike, to Dr. Browning, at $14,500.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

West Avenue, west side, 60 feet south of C Street, two-story brick produce store, 22x50; $2,000; C. Van Rooken, owner.

West Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of B Street, two-story brick produce store, 25x50, $2,000; John Hussing, owner.

West Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of A Street, two-story brick produce store, same dimensions, &c., as above; Weber & Fleckenstein, owners.

West Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of B Street, same as above; $2,200; P. Shea, owner.

Third Avenue, east side, 75.2 feet south of Fifty-ninth Street, two-story brick store and dwelling, 25x50, $3,000; Charles Dupell, owner.

Bergen Street, south side, 235 feet east of Rogers Avenue, two four-story brick flats, four families each, 20x63.8, $12,000 each; E. J. Maguire, owner.

Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Second Street, two-story brick church, 90x80, $40,000; St. Matthew's Lutheran Church; Charles A. Schieren, trustee, owner.

Fifth Avenue, north side, 120 feet west of Fifth Avenue, eleven two-story and basement brick dwellings, two families, 20x45, $4,500 each; S. T. Hatch & Co., owners.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, two-story and basement brick dwelling, two families, 20x45 and 57; same as above.

Maspeth Avenue, north side, 250 feet east of Bushwick Avenue, two-story brick boiler room, 25x20, $1,500; T. J. Hand, owner.

Surf Avenue, southeast corner West Eighth Street, two-story frame dwelling, 18x25x69, $1,600; J. Michael, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 24.

WHITE ST, 125; Thomas Burkhard, or Burkhardt, to Elias Kempner... $1

WILLETT ST, 39; John Yan, referee, to Jacob Larchan and another... 16,000

35TH ST, s s, 275 ft n of 1st Av, 25 x100; Patrick A. Dollard and wife to Josephine L. Campbell... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 322 d St, 17.1x95; Edward B. Ketchum to Charles M. Calhoun and others... 1

15TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of 6th Av, 25 x103.3; Hanchen Jaros and husband to Julius N. Jaros and another... 1

522D ST, s s, 300 ft of 7th Av, 25x 100.5; Eugene Kelly and others, executors, &c., of Eugene Kelly, to John H. Ireland... 21,000

80TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Charles E. Lydecker, referee, to Elias Kempner... 30,100

50TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 25x79.3; Katharine Ewald to Bernard Walsh... 20,000

87TH ST, 312 West; John H. Springer to Cora Springer... 1

87TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Avenue A, 26? ft to East River x—x273x100.4; Abram Devendorf and wife to Embury McLean... 1

70TH ST, same property; Embury McLean to Abram Devendorf... 1

87TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 33.4x100.8; Martin B. Ochs and wife to Henrietta Popper... $2

106TH ST, n s, 108.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Katie Hayes to Stephen Brodie... 9,500

119TH ST, n s, 360 ft e of Third Av, 20x100.10; Ella V. Hough to Robert Weeks... 1

114TH ST, 209 East; William Margulies to Marcus Margulies... 21,700

125TH ST, 319 East; David Thomson, referee, to Irving Grinnell and others... 10,000

97TH ST, 155 East; Albert B. Cohn to Frederick H. Cohn... 1

119TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Manhattan Av, 75x100.11; J. Allen Townsend and wife to John Shields... 1

149TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Eighth Av, 37.3x15.6x52.4x58.8x99.11; John F. Canavan to William Rankin... 4,000

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 74.8 ft s of 175th St, —x150x23.10x150.8; Mary B. Johnson and husband to David Stewart... 1

GRANT AV, e s, 95.4 ft n e of 164th St, 84.4x112x79x14x5x95.6; Charles M. Kaeppel to John Somerville and another... 1

GRANT AV, e s, 56.8 ft n of 164th St, 23x112; William E. Brooker to same... 1

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100; John H. Judge, referee, to James H. Moran... 5,000

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

CHOICE LOTS AT PALISADES PARK,

By order of A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee.
AUCTION SALE TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895,
At 1 o'clock sharp, rain or shine, at the
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOM,
50 Liberty Street, New-York.
GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
About 500 Most Beautiful Lots Near the Depot in the Improved Part of
PALISADES PARK, N. J.

To be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. These lots are in the midst of fine dwellings and grassy lawns, free from stone and ready to build upon at once. Hitherto reserved for greater prices when the Hudson River Bridge comes, they must now be sacrificed for the benefit of creditors. Those who visit the property in advance of the sale (any day) will realize the advantages this sale affords to investors and home-seekers. Write for map containing full information and free passes to visit Palisades Park, N. J. Address
A. FRED. SILVERSTONE, Assignee,
14 Chambers St., New-York.

MOTT ST, s s, part of Lot 35, map of Melrose South, 25x100; the executors of James Johnston to Ellen Johnston... 6,700

TRINITY Av, e s, 214.11 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; Charles F. Engelman and wife to Bertha Wettstein... 1

CAULDWELL Av, w s, 60 ft s of 156th St, 20x52.6; Sadie A. Ogden to Mary A. Ogden... 1

VYSE Av, w s, 375 ft s of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Lotta S. Ogden to James W. Ogden... 1

DAWSON ST, n s, 213.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x110.5x irregular; Simon Danzig and another to Tillie Keppler... 1,800

SAMUEL ST, n e s, being centre one-third of Lot 141, map of a Village of East Tremont; Elizabeth A. Rose to Terrence P. Brennan and another... 833

SAMUEL ST, n e s, east one-third of same lot; Catherine P. Brock to same... 833

SAMUEL ST, n e s, west one-third of same lot; Maggie J. Brock to same... 833

BATHGATE AV, w s, 183.5 ft n of 179th St, 25x104.9; John Somerville to Charles M. Kaeppel... 6,500

LAFAYETTE PLACE, e s, being south one-half of Lot 114, map of Monterey, Upper Morrisania, 25x100; John T. Slater and wife to Louis Martinelli and others... 4,100

Recorded Leases.

CANARY, Thomas, to James E. Davis; 202 to 206 West 58th St, 10 years... $6,750

DAIKER, George, to Otto Diedrich; store 435 Amsterdam Av, 5 years... 720

FRITZ, Elizabeth, to John Kuhnen; 715 East 149th St, 5 years... 660, 720

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, trustees, to James Lynch; 9 Warren St, first floor, &c., 3 years... 3,500

HIGGINS, James, and James King, to Patrick Byrne; store, &c., 1,745 Avenue A, 5 years... 1,000, 1,300

HAVEMEYER, Theodore A., to Cedarhurst Stable Company; stables, 147 to 151 West Eighty-third Street, 5 years... 7,500

LOONIE, James J., to William Schmidt; store, n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 83d St, 5 years. 2,000, 2,200

LANE, Charles, to Ernest Ruskow; 109 Clinton St, 4 years... 1,500, 1,550

REMING, Margaretha, to Timothy M. Moriarty; store, 521 2d Av, 10 years... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLOMAN, David, and others to J. T. Slater; Lafontaine Av, s, ½ Lot 114, map of Prospect Hill estate, 3 years... $800

AUST, Harriet, to Margaretta Hoffman; n s of 165th St, 33.6 ft w of Jackson Av, 3 years... 2,000

BLUMENTHAL, Amelia, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 133d St, 277 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year... 1,000

BURGESS, Mary, to Theodore Moss; 222 and 224 Central Park West and West 82d St, notes... 53,333

CLARK, Francis A. and wife to William G. Davis and another; s w corner of 2d Av and 97th St, demand... 5,000

CAMPBELL, Josephine L., to Patrick A. Dollard; s s of 35th St, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year... 8,400

DOLLARD, Patrick A., and another to Marshall L. Warrin; 65 Greenwich St, 2 years... 5,500

DAVIS, James E., to John L. Borham; 202 to 206 West 58th St, leasehold... 6,000

DUDLEY, Henry, to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; s s of 57th St, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years... 28,000

ELLER, William C. and wife to George Ehret; 151 Amsterdam Av, 1 year... 3,200

FALTER, Jacob, and wife to Lambert Suydam; n s of Bleecker St, 150 x w of Macdougal St, installments... 4,000

FULDNER, Mary, and another to Charles Ehrlinger and wife; s s of 15th St, 133 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years... 4,000

FISCHER, Adam E., and wife to James J. Phelan; s e corner of Columbus Av and 85th St, 1 year... 15,000

GIES, Christian, to James C. Gulick; n s of 32d St, 55.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year... 600

FULDNER, Mary, and another to Charles Ehrlinger and wife; s s of 15th St, 133 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years... 4,000

FISCHER, Adam E., and wife to James J. Phelan; s e corner of Columbus Av and 85th St, 1 year... 15,000

GIES, Christian, to James C. Gulick; n s of 32d St, 55.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year... 600

BLOCK, bounded by 2d and 3d Sts, 1st and 2d Avs, (Lots 46 to 52, 55, 53, 57, 63, 64, 84, 85, 99, 100, 103 to 106 released,) map of Woodlawn Heights, and other parcels; Mary L. Wood against Henry Y. Chubb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

119TH ST, s s, 202 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 17 ft front; George V. N. Baldwin against Mary E. Yost and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

139TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Willis Av, 533 ft front; Dry Dock Savings Institution against John Cotter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

118TH ST, s w corner of Lenox Av; J. Edward Swanstrom, receiver, against James and Alexander McNiece, owners; Alexander McNiece, contractor... $364

SPRUCE ST, s e corner of Nassau St; P. W. Nickerson against American Tract Society, owner; John Downey, Spencer-Needham Company, and L. & E. Weber, contractors... 890

RYER AV, e s, 181.1 ft n of 184th St., 25x170; Church Ex. Gaines & Co. against Katrina Hauck, owner; Jacob Schneider, contractor... 72

121ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 200 ft front; Robert A. Johnston, assignee, against Thomas Donlan, owner; Sullivan Brandt and James J. Benson, contractors... 1,094

LENOX AV, s w corner of 118th St; J. Edward Swanstrom, receiver, against James and Alexander McNiece, owners; Alexander McNiece, contractor... 364

SAME PROPERTY; Sedgwick Machine Works against Daniel M. Robinson and others, owners; same contractor... 150

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 102d St; Thomas W. Mathews against Howard E. Van Orden, owner; Van Orden Brothers, contractors... 400

DAWSON ST, s s, 290 ft w of Leggett Av, 50 ft front; Thomas L. Gillingham against Joseph Robinson, owner and contractor... 521

PRAYER-BOOK SELLER HELD

The Franciscan, Benjamin Day, Said to be an Imposter.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., May 24.—Benjamin Day, of the Franciscan Order of Missionary Brothers, who was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon, while selling prayer books, and charged with vagrancy by the Rev. Father John McGuire, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, was arraigned before Justice Duffy this morning. The prisoner protested against his arrest. He said in court that he had money, and was in no sense a vagrant. He stated that he was merely trying to make a living selling prayer books.

Justice Duffy, after hearing the evidence, held the prisoner for trial in $500 bonds. Day was unable to procure bail, and was locked up again.

Father McGuire says that he has known Day for a number of years, and that he is an imposter.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 24.—Benjamin Day, who represented himself as a Catholic priest, laboring on behalf of Catholic orphans, first appeared here in December last, and claimed in vain, an estate of $600, which was left by John Day, who died at the poor house here, but who had money on deposit in a local bank.

The Defender of Baltimore.

From The Baltimore American.

An old defender of Baltimore in 1814 is reported dead in Illinois. All in this city are gone, and perhaps he is the last of the noble patriots who showed the invaders that they could fight. Possibly, there may be another somewhere in the country, and if there is, Baltimore would like to know of him.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST.; NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale at Greenport, Long Island,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
The private residence and grounds of the late Walter Langdon, fronting on Peconic Bay. Also, new house and adjoining land, fronting on the bay, and running back to Fourth Street; close to railroad station. Other lands in vicinity. The above properties will be sold at reasonable prices to prompt purchaser. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar St., New-York.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

PALISADE PARK LOTS AT ASSIGNEE'S Sale.—Great chance for investors and home-seekers. Write for map and free passes to visit the property in advance of the auction sale. Address A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee, 14 Chambers St., New-York.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

THE DALHOUSIE, 40 to 48 WEST 59 th ST.—Absolutely fire-proof and fronting Central Park; a choice apartment to rent in this well-known family apartment house. Please apply to the janitor.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR SUMMER.—Handsome apartment; seven rooms and bath; close to Broadway; rooms all outside. Call, before 2, or address E. P. C., 280 West 57th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A FEW CHOICE OFFICES TO RENT, AT prices to suit times, in new office building, Traders' Exchange, 80 and 82 Pine St., close to "L" road and ferries; buildings new and thoroughly modern; steel frame, mosaic halls, marble stairs, hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, rapid elevator, electric light, steam heat, janitor's service, all included; no extras and no dark rooms. Inquire of Janitor, or of ELMER S. SMITH, Agent, 136 Liberty St., New-York.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.,
SHINNECOCK HILLS,
AND OYSTER BAY.
Furnished cottages to rent. Lists now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 LIBERTY ST.

ROSS, Francis H., to John H. Hennessy... 504

TRAILL, James D. T., to James McGovern, individually and executor, &c... 2,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Union Trust Company, as trustee... 3,200

THALL, Joseph, to Simon M. Roeder. 4,000

UHL, Jane M., and another, trustees, to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee... 13,000

Lis Pendens.

103D ST, s s, 158 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20 ft front; Robert C. Watson, executor, against Mary Finch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

142D ST, n s, 55 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft front; William J. Hoe against The Freehold Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

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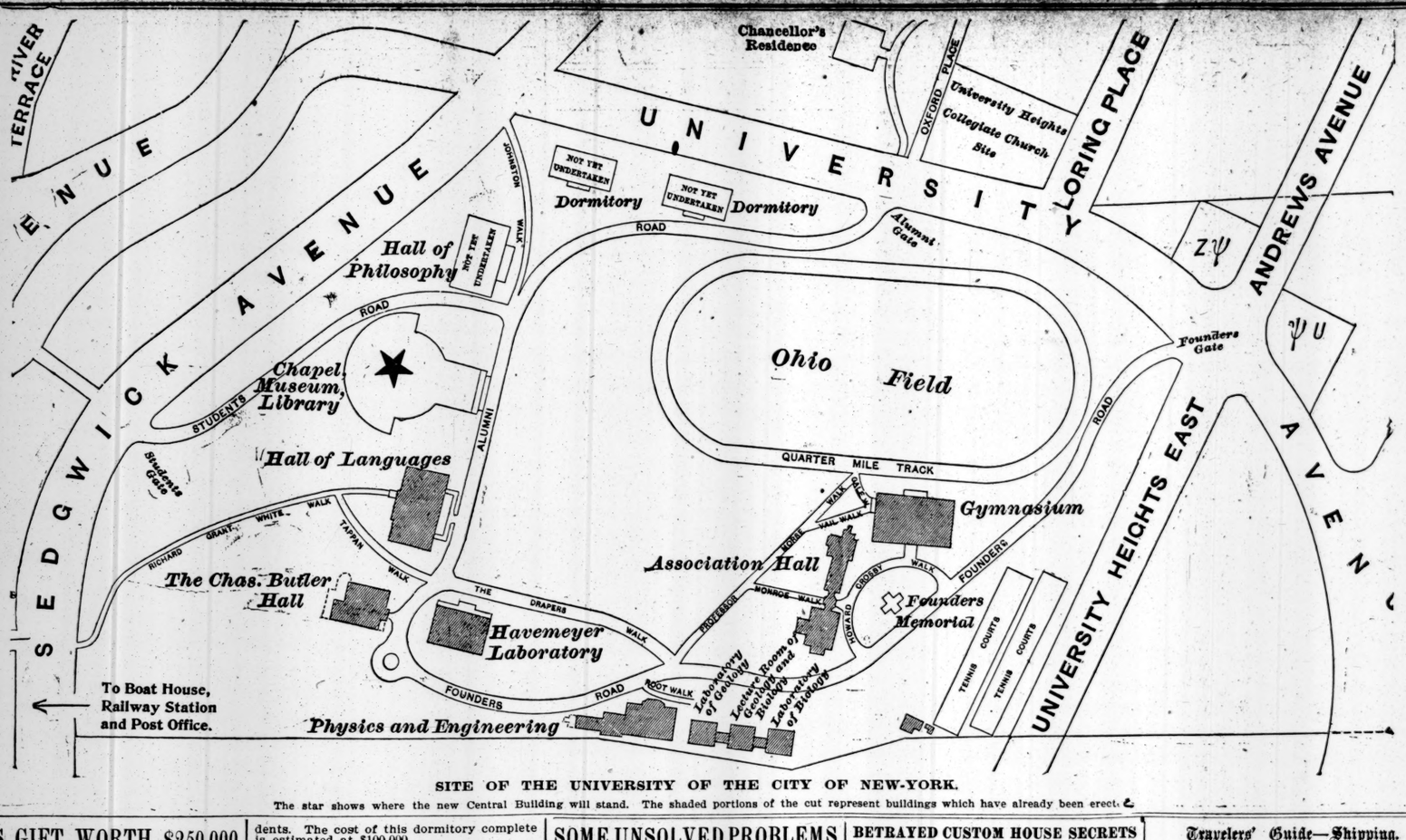
LONG



SITE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The star shows where the new Central Building will stand. The shaded portions of the cut represent buildings which have already been erected.

THIS GIFT WORTH $250,000

The Central Building to be Built for the University of New-York.

NAME OF BENEFACTOR KEPT SECRET

In the Structure Will Be the Museum, Library, Commencement Hall, and Administration Offices —Dormitories Needed.

A donor who prefers that his name should not be made known has offered to present to the New-York University a central building, comprising the museum, library, commencement hall, and administration offices, for its new site on University Heights, above the Harlem River.

The money value of the gift will amount to $250,000 at least, and may considerably exceed that sum, as the object of the generous benefactor is to hand over completed buildings. No restrictions are attached to the benefaction, except that the giver's name shall be kept secret, and that the new edifice shall in beauty and cost fulfill its purposes and harmonize with its surroundings.

Chancellor MacCracken made the first public announcement of the receipt of this gift at a meeting of the Building Committee of the university. It was resolved to accept it with all thankfulness and to consider suitable plans for the erection of the buildings.

The Building Committee has already one set of plans in its possession, prepared by Stanford White, the advising architect of the university, and it is probable that it will be accepted now that the money is forthcoming for its accomplishment. It was on Mr. White's plans that the amount of the gift was estimated, as he contemplated an expenditure of $250,000 to put them into effect.

Like the rest of the buildings, either already erected or the erection of which is contemplated, the new central building will be severely classical in its style of architecture, this being the rule adopted by Mr. White at the beginning to secure uniformity of design in the general plan. In view of the probable future before the New-York University, it has been thought wise to provide that the new central building shall be so constructed that the parts devoted to the museum and the commencement hall shall be capable of conversion to library uses, giving space altogether for 1,000,000 volumes.

The Commencement Hall must afford seats for 1,000 persons at least, and the museum must have 100,000 cubic feet of space. It is confidently expected that the library of the university will prove a great boon to the 100,000 residents of North New-York, who are at present without a public library of any kind. With the Astor-Lenox-Tilden Library on the east side and the Columbia College Library on Morningside Heights, the three best reference libraries in the city will thus be well distributed.

When the present plans of the Union Railway Company are carried out, the New-York University Library, in common with the surrounding buildings, will be within easy access of all parts of the city, especially the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. A trolley line will run from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street up Sedgwick Avenue past the gates of the university and will connect with all the other lines of the same company at a single five-cent fare.

The New-York Central Company has already erected a new station, where its main line and the line of the New-York and Putnam Railway have their nearest approach to the university. This station has been appropriately named University Heights.

The new central building, or library, as it is likely to be called for short, will stand on an elevated site between the Hall of Languages, already erected, and the Hall of Philosophy, which is to be a fac simile reproduction of the Hall of Languages. The space between these halls will be ample for the erection of a large building, containing sixteen lots or a little over an acre.

Its windows will command a view of the battlefield of Fort Washington, of the Hudson River, with the Palisades in the background; of Inwood, with the new Harlem ship canal curving around its northern end. Right below will lie the Harlem River, with its new speedway, whose visitors will, in turn, enjoy a splendid view of the university buildings.

Since the site was selected, in 1892, seven buildings have been provided, all of which are now in active use. The Hall of Languages, for which the plans were drawn by Stanford White, and the Havemeyer Laboratory, from designs by Brunner & Tryon, are costly buildings which are included in the final plan.

The old mansion which stood on the grounds when they were purchased has been turned into a dormitory. A wooden gymnasium, with a slate roof, 100 feet long and 60 feet wide, has been erected. The other buildings erected are the Association Hall, the Laboratories of Biology and Geology, and the boiler and power house, with the engineering and physics rooms in the upper story.

Permanent dormitories are now the most pressing consideration with the authorities of the university. They are designed to occupy the whole north side of the university grounds, and unless a donor appears the first one will be erected by general subscription. The largest sum yet subscribed toward this part of the work has been $20,000 by Miss Helen Gould.

It is intended to equip the first dormitory with a fine refectory, with ample kitchen and pantry accommodations. Although this refectory will be on the ground floor, it will command a fine view, and its association with the dormitory is expected to act as an additional inducement to out-of-town students. The cost of this dormitory complete is estimated at $100,000.

As many of the undergraduates of New-York University are the sons of teachers and clergymen on small salaries, there is urgent demand for fifty new undergraduate scholarships at $2,000 each to yield tuition at $100 a year. Included in the work done by recent graduates of the university are the first grammar and dictionary of the Corean language. Another young graduate is the greatest living authority on the Zend language.

MAY DISSOLVE THE COMMITTEE

There Seems to be No More Work the Seventy Can Do at Present in Behalf of the City.

The Committee of Seventy may be dissolved within a few days, as, the Legislature having adjourned and all the bills in which it was interested being out of the way, there appears to many of its members to be no reason why it should be held together longer.

The purpose for which the committee was formed last September was accomplished when it succeeded in ousting Tammany from the public offices, and electing the men who were nominated on the combination ticket.

After its great success at the November election it was thought expedient to keep the committee together during the sitting of the Legislature to protect the interests of the city in behalf of which it had worked so hard and accomplished so much. This was done, and various bills for the purpose of effecting reforms in municipal government were drawn at its suggestion, and introduced in the Legislature. Some of the bills were passed, and became laws, while others failed because of party opposition on the part of the Republican managers in the State.

As no other legislative action can be taken until January, 1896, and as there will not be another general municipal election until Mayor Strong's term has expired, there will be nothing for the committee to do for some months at the least.

No action has yet been taken to dissolve the committee, although many of the members have spoken of taking some action at the next meeting. They have talked informally, but no one has thought sufficiently of it to ask Mr. Larocque, Chairman of the committee, to call a meeting and then adjourn sine die.

Several of the members were seen last night, and although none of them but Mr. Larocque was willing to have his name mentioned in connection with the future actions of the committee, they all stated that if they believed the committee could be dissolved at this time without leaving anything undone that it was formed to do.

Mr. Larocque said: "The Committee of Seventy has not had a meeting for some time, and I do not know how the members feel about disbanding just now, but I think it might be well to do so. Our work seems to be accomplished, at least so far as it can be at present, and nothing further can be gained by keeping the committee together.

"It may be that the Executive Committee will get together, talk the matter over, and then call a meeting, but I cannot say that is will, as I do not know that it will. I am simply one of the committee, and do not care to take the initiative in such a matter myself, and I know of no one else who cares to do it. The committee was formed primarily to defeat Tammany, and its continuance during the Winter and Spring was an afterthought that has resulted in much good. There seems to be nothing for it to do at present, and I think its members might as well be relieved of further responsibility in connection with its past work."

STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS'S TRIAL TRIP

Will Leave the Cramps' Yard This Morning for a Long Cruise.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The International Navigation Company's new steamship St. Louis will leave her wharf at Cramps' shipyard to-morrow morning at 10:30 for her trial trip at sea. Messrs. Cramp and the International Navigation Company are averse to giving any information regarding the ship's trial. Only representatives of the two companies will be taken upon the trip, and no guests or representatives of any newspapers have been invited to go. The St. Louis will probably reach the Breakwater to-morrow night, although she may be compelled to come to anchorage in the river to wait for the tide. If she arrives at the Breakwater to-morrow night she will probably anchor and go to sea Sunday morning.

The trial will consume about three days, the ship returning either Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. So secretive are the preparations for the trial that the officials of the two companies refuse to say whether the ship will return to Philadelphia or go directly to New-York. But it can be stated with certainty that, unless some accident occurs to the machinery or some other unforeseen event takes place, the St. Louis will go directly to New-York, and not return here. It was the intention at first to take the ship to Newport News, and dock her and have her bottom painted, but this idea has been abandoned, and the ship will probably make a number of trips between New-York and Southampton before she goes into the dry dock.

Capt. R. W. Sargent, the Cramps' shipmaster, will be in command of the St. Louis on the trial trip, and the Cramps' men will man her. The St. Louis is now completed and ready for sea, and will sail from New-York for her initial trip to Southampton June 5.

The reason for the secrecy maintained regarding the ship's trial are that the two companies, the Cramps and the International Navigation Company, prefer that general information in regard to the vessel's speed and seaworthiness should not become public until the St. Louis shows upon her regular trips what she is capable of.

Tramps Turn Highway Robbers.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 24.—While on his way home to-night, Charles T. Bente, a well-known merchant on Broad Street, this city, was attacked by tramps near South Elizabeth Station. He was knocked down, badly beaten, and robbed of all his money and valuables. His cries for help brought two policemen, who captured three of the tramps. They gave their names as Williams, Horton, and Johnson. Mr. Bente was taken home.

SOME UNSOLVED PROBLEMS

Robert Treat Paine Discusses Them at New-Haven.

INFLUENCE OF LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The Delegates to the Conference of Charities and Correction Are Welcomed by Gov. Coffin.

NEW HAVEN, May 24, 1895.—The first session of the six days' series of meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held here this evening in the United Congregational Church. The features of the evening were the presidential address of Robert Treat Paine of Boston, and a reception, at which Gov. Coffin welcomed the delegates in a short speech.

Mr. Paine's theme was "The Empire of Charity Established by the Revolution of This Century—Its New Allies, Broader Functions, and Stupendous Tasks." Among other things he said:

How few years ago it was that the first chair of Social Science was set up at Yale or Harvard! Now the colleges for men and women are strongly equipped for this study. Is not the science of wealth, its production or distribution, sinking into inferior rank the science of man's welfare and social progress?

Workingmen's loan associations ought to be extended widely. Every city, and, if not every town, at least every county, needs an adequate, humane system of money-lending in small sums, on safe security, to plain people at just rates of interest, not as charity, but as a Christian business. This conference of charities should promote such a system, as a preventive of unjust oppression, crushing victims into poverty and pauperism.

In response to an inquiry addressed to some sixty persons, asking what results had sprung from their applying for files of the report of the Workingmen's Loan Association of Boston, I learn of at least four similar corporations—first, the excellent movement in New-York, organized by the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., the agency for lending on chattel mortgages; second, the Provident Loan Society of New-York, with a capital of $100,000, lending on pledges; third, Providence has just started a corporation, with a small capital of $10,000, to be raised to $50,000; fourth, a movement has just begun also in Philadelphia.

Strangely enough, the general laws of New-York did not permit such loans. A general law has recently been passed in New-York, however, permitting the organization of these loan companies in counties of between 800,000 and 900,000 population, and probably next year the law will be made operative through the whole State.

There is need of securing proper legislation where it does not already exist, so that the movement may spread to create these agencies for loaning money to meet the needs of plain people.

Unemployment, first and chiefest source of many other woes, rises in our country a vast unwelcome spectre.

The wage question of poorly-paid male labor in large cities, and especially of working girls, is also insoluble. Can we wonder at their war cry: "Justice, not charity"? We know it as well as they do that $4 or $5 a week will not give a shopgirl fit food, raiment, and bed, and we as well as they observe health fading and virtue yielding?

Two other things I rank among unsolved problems—the liquor nuisance and foul homes. We know well enough what ought to be done; these nuisances should be abated, but we do not yet know how to secure these results.

Ought not every public library to set apart ample facilities for sociologic study, with the best and newest literature gathered into convenient alcoves easy of access and always open?

Ought not somewhere in the United States a central bureau be established to gather, digest, edit, and, if need be, translate valuable publications, and on some simple, judicious scheme disseminate selected portions widely through the cities which are eager for sound data, but lack facilities as yet even where workers in charity can learn the results of the action, experiment, or thought of other cities or writers?

I am ashamed of the condition of Boston in this regard. The time has come to put our sociologic work and study on a worthier and more thorough basis of scientific knowledge.

About 250 delegates are already present and as many more are expected to-morrow.

THE WHISKY TRUST RECEIVERSHIP

Question of the Appointment of Another Argued.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Argument on the Central Trust Company's bill to restrain the stockholders of the Whisky Trust from selling the property and asking for the appointment of a receiver on behalf of the bondholders, was begun in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon. Judge Moran argued the demurrer to the bill for the defendants. He said Receiver McNulta should have been made a party to the bill, as he held the title to all the company's property.

Judge Showalter agreed with counsel in the statement that no ultimate relief was asked in the bill. Counsel argued that there were no allegations in the bill which would warrant the appointment of a receiver. He said the only reason the bill was filed was to obstruct the Reorganization Committee in its endeavor to improve the property, thereby depreciating the stock, and that the Central Trust Company neither expected nor desired the relief prayed for in the bill. One receiver was quite enough for the company.

In reply, Edwin Walker gave it as his opinion that the $300,000 borrowed by Receiver McNulta would take precedence as a receiver's claim over the claims of the bondholders, and he believed they should have a receiver to watch their interests. The case will be concluded Monday.

Mr. Walker will file a supplemental bill for the Central Trust Company in a few days, in which he will give as an additional reason why the injunction should be granted the fact of the stockholders' meeting at which a resolution was passed directing a sale of the property."

Shipment of Gold from Abroad.

The Campania has on board from foreign banking houses £200,000 in gold bars, which will add about $980,000 to the foreign credits on the Government bond account, and bring the Treasury reserve nearly to the $100,000,000 mark.

BETRAYED CUSTOM HOUSE SECRETS

Collector Kilbreth Suspends W. Golden After Fifteen Years' Service, and Will Demand His Punishment.

William Golden, for fifteen years a messenger in the liquidating division of the Custom House, was suspended yesterday by Collector Kilbreth, charged with betraying official secrets. The Collector has forwarded to the Treasury Department a recommendation for Golden's removal from office. He will submit the case against him to the United States District Attorney, for the offense is punishable.

Letters written by H. R. Schultz & Co. of Philadelphia form the basis of the charge. They were addressed to the firm of Demorest & Asche, Custom House brokers in this city, and asked for copies of invoices on tar balls and other articles. The evident purpose of the firm's inquiry was to learn what its competitors were doing, and the source, prices, and destination of goods of this kind. There is no information that the customs authorities desire to guard more closely.

Collector Kilbreth satisfied himself that Golden supplied Demorest & Asche with copies of the invoices desired, and will act on this evidence. A recommendation was also forwarded to the Treasury Department by him yesterday that Demorest & Asche's license to do business at the Custom House be revoked.

The Collector is investigating charges against Inspector Manley, against whom complaint has been made that he has visited up-town hotels and demanded fees of ocean passengers for letting their baggage through.

FISH PULLS A MAN INTO THE WATER

A New-Jersey Barber Nearly Loses His Life.

WESTWOOD, N. J., May 24.—William Woollert, a young German barber, employed in Charles Hoffman's barber's shop, in Westwood, was saved from drowning while fishing in Richard Hopper's millpond, near here, this afternoon. Woollert stood on the edge of the pond with his hook and line cast far out into the water. He suddenly felt a heavy tug at the hook, lost his balance, and fell into the water, which is very deep at this place.

Woollert was unable to swim, and would have drowned had not Peter Gardenier, who was passing along the highway near by, heard him calling for help. Gardenier ran to his assistance. Being a good swimmer, he plunged into the pond, caught the young man by the hair as he was going down for the last time, and brought him safely to shore.

Gardenier went into the water a second time, and swam nearly half-way across the pond after the fishpole, that was floating on top of the water. On pulling the hook to the surface, he found fast to it a large catfish, which weighed nearly three pounds, and had been the cause of nearly drowning the young barber.

Postmaster at Mexico, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President to-day appointed Jerome E. Baker postmaster at Mexico, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania"); at 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Cuvier, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Cuvier"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Allsa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Allsa"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 11 AM, for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia"); at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinque, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome"); at 2 PM (supplementary 3:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 17, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

700 Mile Sea Trips

By the Beautiful NEW STEAMSHIPS of the

Old Dominion Line

To Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach and Ret.
(Hygeia Hotel.) (Princess Anne Hotel.)

MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST FOR A

SPRING OUTING

MAY BE MADE FOR

$16 Old Point Comfort.$16.00 Virginia Beach....$17.00 $17

INCLUDING EVERY EXPENSE

OF MEALS AND BERTHS EN ROUTE AND A DAY AND A QUARTER'S BOARD AT EITHER HOTEL.

This trip is an ideal one; as the course skirts the coast, with little likelihood of seasickness, and passes in review many watering places and points of interest.

Send for copy of "PILOT," containing description of short and delightful trips.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Manitoba, May 25.
For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 20th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Werkendam.....Thursday, May 30, 1 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam.....Saturday, June 1, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after May 26, 1895,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15, A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson, Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, at 9:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only) 3:45, 5:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only) 3:45 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 9:30 A. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only) 3:45 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car) 5:00 (Dining Car) 6:00, (Dining Cars) 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at Foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 8th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., West 42d St., 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 942 Broadway, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 58 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
3:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	*New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N. E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Five-hour limited; all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor and sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:35 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M. ex. Sun., 9:10 A. M., 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 Dining Car, (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) (5:00, 6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P.M. daily.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect May 20, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., St. Louis 3:45 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, and Memphis; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, Charleston; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M., week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
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